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ROYAL ASIATIC BRANCH OF THE

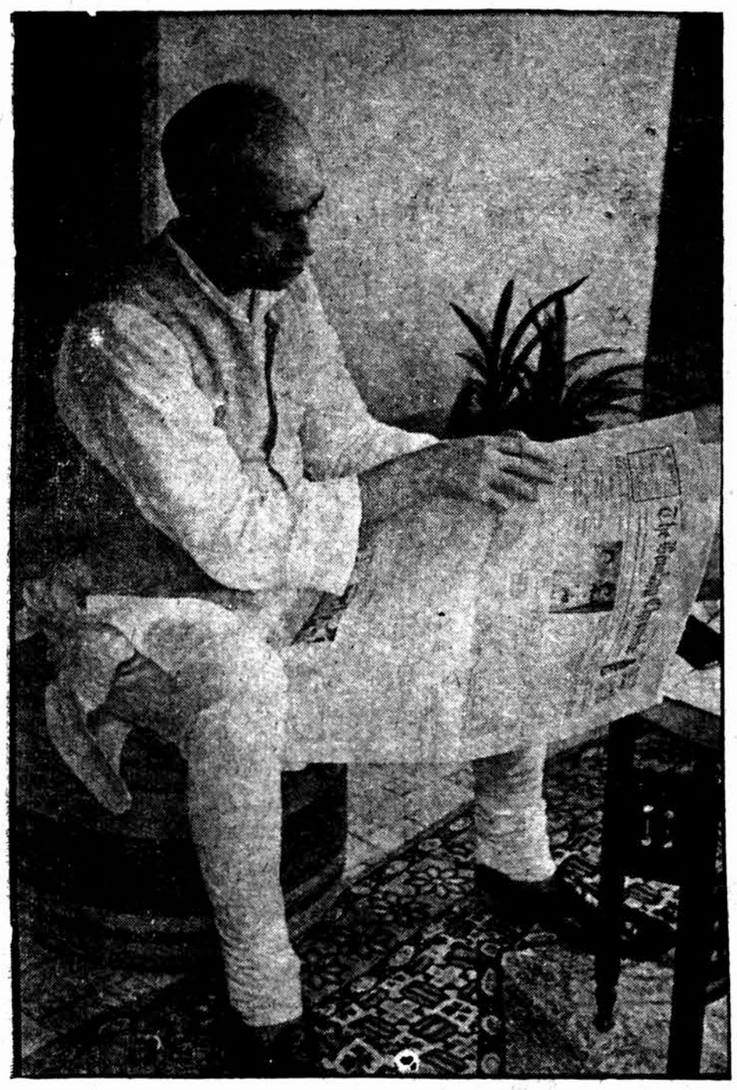
PADMAPANI

—Zinna Munshi.

Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, has returned to London from America. On his desk lies a book with the significant title "Dictatorship."

Britain's Army technicians of the future disposing of their morning milk at Fort Darland Army Technical School for Boys at Gillingham.

On the "Day of German Art" in Munich a historical procession was arranged showing the development of the German Empire. Picture shows "Pallas Athene" in the festive procession in front of the Fuhrer.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rarely misses his daliy "Bombay Chronicle".

The Crown Prince of Abyssinia chatting to Lord Stampford and Scout Chiefs at World Rover Scout Rally.

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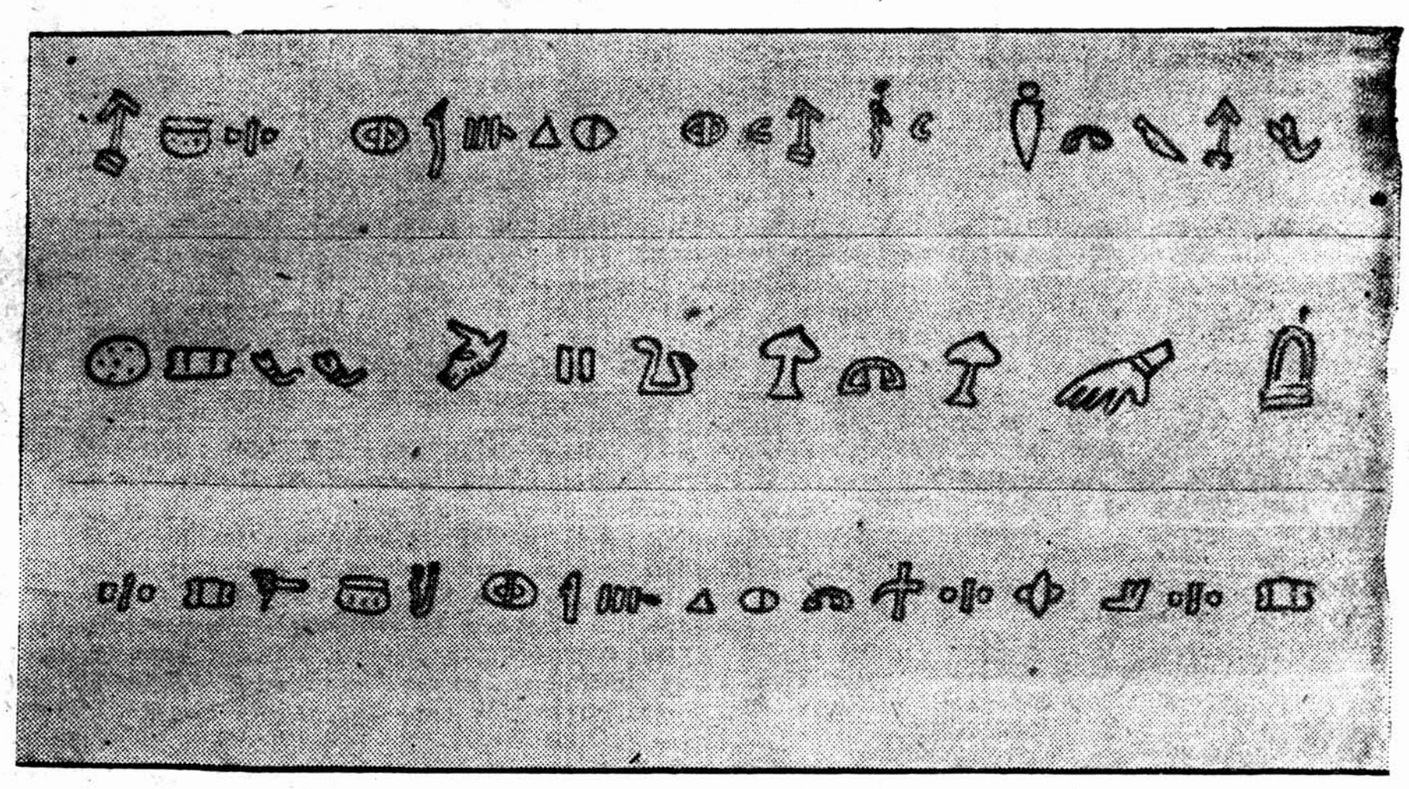
BOMBAY: AUGUST 13, 1939

New Light On Hittite Hieroglyphics



The inscription of Hittite hieroglyphics on the statue of "The God of Storms." Scientists tried to solve it for 50 years without any result. This inscription was the key by means of which Prof. Hrozni of the Prague University solved the Hittite hieroglyphics.

POLISH PROFESSOR CLAIMS TO HAVE SOLVED PROBLEM WHICH HAD BAFFLED ORIENTAL SCHOLARS FOR HALF A CENTURY

(By MICHAEL LORANT)

A FAMOUS Prague University Professor, Dr. B. Hrozni, recently discovered the ancient hieroglyphics of the "Hittites," the biblical race, a problem which famous orientalists had been unssuccessfully attempting to solve for 50 years. Researchers had until now been firmly convinced that the Hittite hieroglyphics were quite insolvable.

Professor Hrozni's solution has thrown fresh light on one of the most mysterious chapters of the Bible.

Most Important Race Of Asia Minor

For 2,000 years the race of Hittites played a very important part in Asia Minor and there was a time when they founded an Empire which extended over the whole world. In the 15th century B.C. the Empire of the Hittites consisted of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Syria and a great deal of other territories. Its capital was Bhogazkoi which is about five days journey on foot from Ankara, the present capital of modern Turkey.

The Hittites are often mentioned in the Egyptian inscriptions and their names frequently appear in the Bible, as well. The Kings of Israel kept them as mercenaries and the Biblical character known as Uriah whose wife was seduced by King David was also a Hittite. A whole "library" from the ancient clay tablets of the Hittites were discovered among the ruins of Bhogazkoi. All the orientalists of the world commenced a research work to solve the text of these mysterious clay tablets, but for a long time nobody was able to discover the secrets of them.

Then Prof. Hrozni undertook the job which really turned out a success by accident. The names of places and persons in the Bible helped him to solve this difficult problem. After solving the inscription on the first Hittite clay tablet Prof. Hrozni commenced to solve a whole number of them and finally he has been able to compile the first Hittite vocabulary.

"The God Of Storms"

One of the most important Turkish museums has a fine piece of Hittite art. It is a statue of a god, actually "The God of Storms" with an axe in his left hand. The garments of the god are full of Hittite hieroglyphics. Prof. Hrozni was able to turn the text of the inscription on this god's statue into his own language. The English translation of it sounds as follows:

"He who robs the oblations such as oil, bread, meat and two jugs of wine offered to the god, will be struck down by the axe in his hand."

The explanation of this curious inscription, according to Prof. Hrozni, is as follows:

Cerablus, the King of the Hittites, who offered these oblations to the god, being afraid that robbers would steal these presents, had this threatening inscription carved on its garments.

Engineers who recently built the railway in Kajserisivas after demolishing a little hill, found a stone tablet with Hittite hieroglyphics, which was probably an inscription on the tomb of a Hittite King. Its text means:

"He who enters the tomb and robs the wood, food, and drinks will be drowned in the drinks and the goddess Kupapa will be very offended and will eat the robber alive."

The end of this curious inscription is:

"The King who enters this tomb will no longer be a King!"

Mystery Of The "Tree Of Life"

It is very interesting to note that in the centre of this stone was a hole. It was probably the foundation of the so-called "Tree of Life" which was planted in the tomb after the death of the King.

Prof Hrozni's discovery throws a new light on a great part of the Bible, pre-historic times and civilization and furnishes scientists with material for another century of research.

HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE
—"Melbourne Herald".

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Back From The Dead

BRITISH SEAMAN, INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE OFFICER IN SPAIN, CAPTURED BY FRANCO'S TROOPS AND BELIEVED TO BE DEAD, ESCAPES TO ENGLAND AFTER STRANGE ADVENTURES

Reported dead, killed in Spain over a year ago and now unexpectedly returned, Jack Coward, Liverpool seaman, Communist and International Brigade Officer, in this series of articles tells Philip Bolsover, of the "Daily Worker" staff, how he was cut off from the British Battalion in an ambush at the end of March, 1938, and captured by Moors. He is eventually sent to the concentration camp of San Pedro de Cardena, near Burgos, where there are many International Brigade prisoners.

Coward, posing as a dumb Spaniard, dare not reveal his presence to the English-speaking prisoners. At the end of the war he is given "provisional liberty" and permission to live in La Corunna. But in Corunna he is continually examined by the police. He obtains permission to visit Vigo where he hopes to board a British ship or cross the Portuguese border. Meanwhile, Gastapo agents leave a message ordering him to visit them. Other prisoners have been shot by the Gestapo after release. Coward immediately leaves for Vigo. There he finds no chance of crossing the border, but discovers that a British ship is expected at any hour.

THE news that a British ship was expected was the best Jack Coward had heard for months. Loitering as inconspicuously as possible at a vantage point where he had good view of the sea, he waited and watched

Time passed; no sign. Now and again on the horizon a plume of smoke from a passing vessel. Nothing more. Then one of the smoke trails persisted, grew bigger, became a ship. As she drew nearer Coward's hopes rose higher—and she was a German ship.

That was a ghastly moment. Could the news have been wrong? Had somebody, by some mistake reported this as a British vessel? Coward still waited—there wasn't much more he could do now.

Again that distant smoke, gradually growing nearer and nearer. Again the mounting hope. Was she.....? She was...Is she was. Yes, British! British, by all that was lucky!

As near at hand as he dare without attracting attention, Jack Coward watched the British ship come into her berth.

She was no beauty—just an ordinary cargo steamer—but to Jack she must have looked the grandest ship afloat. For him, so conscious of the threat at his heels, she carried a cargo of hope; she was his friend and his escape.

But as the ship came into position and the gangways were lowered something happened which he had not foreseen. Round the ship was placed a guard of civil police.

"That was a terrible blow", said Coward. "For it was obviously impossible to slip past the guard unseen. And I had no sailor's documents—I could not get through the cordon legally.

"Worst of all, I was not sure how long the ship would stay. I had to make some plan of action—and make it quickly. I was determined that nothing on earth would stop me boarding that ship. This was the greatest hope I had known since the day more than 12 months ago when we were ambushed near Calceite; it should not escape.

Check Cap Device

"I went into a dockside wine bar, bought a drink and sat down to think the matter over. Somehow I had to pass those guards. Obviously I could not do it as a Spaniard lacking permission. And an Englishman I might—but not as an Englishman without papers ..... bluff might do it.....I knew a man who did something like that when he was so drunk that he bluffed really well.....Drunk? Yes .....yes, of course! There was a chance. Maybe the only chance I had in the short time left .....

"I hurried out of the bar to search for a shop where I could buy myself the loudest check cap available. Then back to the saloon where I waited for some time and then swallowed a couple of glasses of the strongest drink they had. Then out again. As soon as the door closed behind me I began to stagger along, singing in English a raucous song and looking, I hoped, like the most drunken ship's fireman in Vigo.

"I reeled along the dock It was now some hours after the British ship had berthed. I calculated that some of the crew would certainly have gone ashore. And here was one of them returning, having made a too close acquaintance with Spanish alcohol.....

"The thing became almost too realistic. For staggering on the edge of the dock deliberately. I nearly went in; only a couple of friendly labourers saving me from the water.

"Before the guards knew what had happened I had pushed past them and was half way up the gangway. But it wasn't as easy as that; two guards sprang after me and caught my arm.

"I turned on them and let out a stream of all the choicest English oaths I had picked up in a good many years of seafaring. When one of the guards began to pull me back I tried to wrench his rifle away. The struggle brought a couple of dock labourers running to the ship. They proved to be my best friends, for they shouted to the guards that I was obviously a drunken British fireman; I should be allowed to pass. This advice, together with my pugnacity and my alcoholic breath stood me in good stead.

"At the top of the gangway were two more guards; on the deck were two officers supervising operations. I paused drunkenly—and thought rapidly. To the guards I must appear English—but to the officers I must be a Spaniard come aboard to see one of the crew. I could only hope that neither would hear my conversation with the other.

TOO BUSY TO NOTICE

"But actually the guards made no attempt to stop me, for they had seen me pass through the lower cordon. And the officers were too busy to notice me. So I went aft as rapidly as I dare along the deck until I came to the engine-room hatch. There I saw two firemen.

"'Hullo, pal,' I said to the nearest, 'how's Liverpool?'

"They nearly fell over with surprise.

"'Where the —— did you spring from?' they said.

"'Never mind,' I answered, 'let me get down below quick.'

"They thought I was trying to smuggle something aboard past the Customs, and they let me down without question for the moment. I soon disillusioned them about the smuggling.

"'Well, have you missed your ship, mate?' they asked.

"'Yes,' I said.

"'What ship was she

"'Death,' I answered.

"That made their jaws drop. While they were recovering from the reply I told them I must get out of Spain immediately and I wanted to stow away aboard the ship.

"They said this was impossible. The ship was travelling round the coast, through the Straits of Gibraltar and on to Tarragona and Barcelona. She would certainly be searched time after time. And just as certainly they would get into serious trouble if they sheltered me and I was found. No argument could shake them.

"I asked them to bring me paper and pen and let me write a letter to my wife. I made it a long letter in which I described some of the things that had happened to me—and didn't spare the details.

"I let them read the letter as I wrote it—and added a little more by way of explanation for their benefit when they put questions. The letter had the effect I intended. When I had finished it they looked at each other and declared that no one in the world should take me off that ship into Spain again.

"But that did not make concealment any less difficult if the ship was going to be searched. Eventually they suggested the midships bunker as a good hiding place. I agreed.

"They were a good pair. Trust one working man to stand by another in an emergency. They gave me a dungaree jacket and a sweat rag to hide my face if I met anyone as I went along the deck on the way to the bunkers. Off I went.

"But when I met on deck a man whom I later found to be the third mate, the sweat-rag didn't help much. I wiped my forehead, hiding most of my face. The man caught sight of a sunburned neck. Now there was something strange about that. He'd never seen a sunburned fireman before!

"'Hey, you, he shouted.

"But one of the firemen, waiting for such a moment, suddenly raised an alarm that something had been stolen from one of the hatches. And when the mate turned to look for me again I had disappeared.

"I had, in fact, taken a flying leap below, and I was burrowing in the midship bunkers like a terrier looking for a lost bone.

"In the bunkers I stayed for days, hot, thirsty, parched by dust, hungry—only kept alive by the

(Continued On Page 55)

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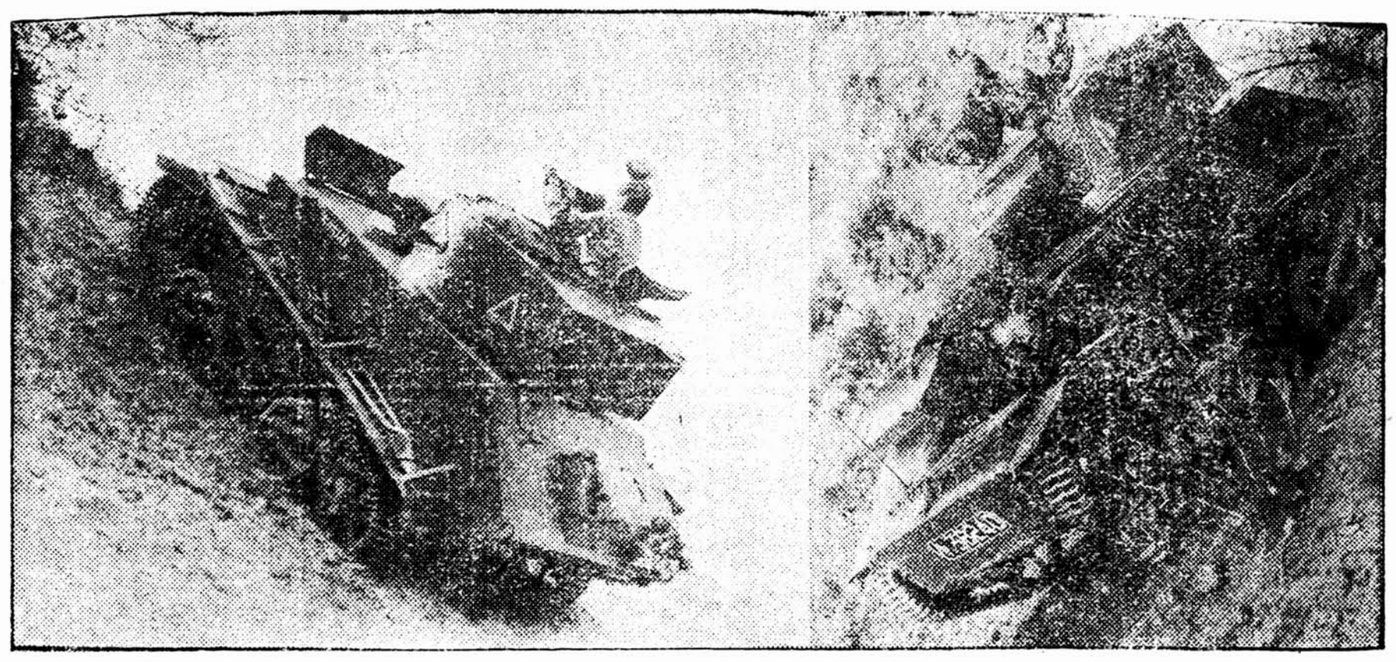

(Left) A steep climb. The commander watches whilst the gunner is "closed down". A precipitious descent.

Frontier Greyhounds

Indian Cavalry Armoured Regiments

IT was only last year that a start as made in modernizing the Indian Army. The first units to be selected for "conversion" were two Indian Cavalry Regiments, the 13th D.C.O. Lancers and the Scinde Horse (14th P.W.O. Cavalry). These Regiments are now in the last lap of their transformation into Indian Cavalry Armoured Regiments. The Indian Cavalry soldier has proved himself wonderfully adaptable to all the new training which he has had to undertake and has shown his capability of becoming without any difficulty a "modern" soldier with all the technical knowledge which that term implies to-day.

The primary task of these Regiments will be watch and ward on the North West Frontier.

Armoured Cars

Two types of armoured vehicle are included in their composition: armoured cars and light tanks. The Armoured Car is a good vehicle for road protection duties. Its speed, up to about 50 miles per hour, enables it to patrol long sectors of road. Its armour makes it invulnerable to be rifle of the tribal sniper who may feel inclined to interfere with traffic proceeding on its lawful occasions. At the same time it can administer retribution with its machine guns.

These three characteristics (mobility, invulnerability and fire power) make it suitable as the guardian and holder of the peace on our Frontier roads. A hold up, or even a shot or two, at vehicles on the road is hardly worth while to the frontier highwayman, when one of these greyhounds may at any moment come round the corner and pour-a-shower of bullets on the offenders. Armoured cars besides providing protective patrols on the roads also escort closely any convoy of vehicles which need special protection such as those carrying troops, ammunition or specie.

Light Tanks

The light tank's main characteristics are the same as those of the armoured car. The great difference is that the tank being a tracked vehicle has an excellent performance across country, whereas the armoured car is tied to roads or tracks of flat open ground.

The light tanks on the frontier can accompany our columns wherever they go. Their main function therefore is co-operation with our infantry. Their invulnerability to rifle fire and their great hitting power with their machine cause them to be always at the point of greatest potential danger; the van and the rear of the columns. In the van they help by going ahead and taking the enemy in the flank and rear, a form of attack not at all popular with the tribesmen. At the other end of the column they stay behind and help the withdrawal of our piquets and rear guard, again by attacking the enemy in flank or rear should he attempt his favourite tactics of pressing on in force against our rearmost parties.

The tank is by no means restricted to the valley floor so to speak; it can move up or down considerable hillsides with ease, thus widening the area it can control with its fire.

Both the armoured cars and tanks are vehicles of the latest types. We may be certain that our new Indian Cavalry units will give a good account of themselves and their new "mounts" whenever and wherever the necessity may arise.

PLASTICS MOULDING IN INDIA

Rapid Growth Of Industry

(By J. N. IYER).

Plastics Moulding have made not only an industry in general, but also a necessity on the daily life of the community.

It may be that those who do not understand, think that this industry is one which it is very easy to enter and gather the ripe fruit that seems to be waiting to be picked up. They are disillusioned in the end and ultimately realise that a large amount of thought and constructive effort have been put by every branch in order to attain the wonderful position that the plastics industry occupies to-day.

Moulding Plants

Plastics industry depends largely for its success upon moulding powders. To exploit and work up the industry, the raw materials should be used economically and better arrangements are to be made to have as little waste as possible and the cuttings are again used. Some of the raw materials are dearer, but it must be taken into considerations that the building up of the raw material industrial industries is coupled with heavy cost. However attempts are being made at the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi for shellac moulding powders and progress is watched with interest.

There has been a great tendency to develop special presses for specific jobs. Hand Press, Power press, and Hydraulic press which require a guard for safety are much in operation at present. The latest and improved designs are required to keep the costs low to mould articles to suit the market.

The phenol and Urea Resins are pressed in different presses according to the quality of the powder at varying temperatures.

Production And Distribution

At present the production of the moulded articles in India justifies the equal demand and the additional market is not feasible for the production. The articles manufactured in different factories in India more or less copied from one another and the consumers and the dealers are the same for all the Factories.

The present prices after calculating the higher cost of wages, holidays with pay and the competition are not condusive to successful trading.

It is becoming more and more evident in these days of keen competition and fluctuating prices that the prosperous industries are invariably those which are conducted under the auspices of a strong and fully representative trade organisation The majority of buyers to-day prefer to deal with those industries that are efficiently organised.

Tool making section is also important in the development of the industry as a number of dies in different designs should be had only with the co-operation of tool makers to achieve success and to keep the cost low.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
IN MY DAY NO NICE GIRL WOULD LET A BOY SHE'D KNOWN ONLY TWO DAYS, KISS HER!
SURE, AN' IT TOOK MORE THAN A DAY TO GET FROM COAST TO COAST THEN, TOO?
GLADYS PARKER
7-4

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VIENNA

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By Dr. ALFRED DETIG

IN the realm of music Vienna and the country round it undoubtedly take pride of place, for Vienna has produced and attracted again and again for a thousand years highly gifted and inspired musical composers. The art of the minnesingers flourished in the twelfth century at the court of the dukes of the Babenberg dynasty who held court in Vienna, and young Walter von der Vogelweide, Neithart von Reuenthal, Ulrich von Liechtenstein and many others sang in Vienna. Oswald von Wolkenstein was the first to compose partsongs and about the middle of the 15th century Hermann Edlerauer wrote the first motets. Around 1500 Heinrich Finck who composed stately masses, and later his disciple Arnold von Bruck who became perhaps even more famous for his motets and songs, lived in Vienna where the art of setting the "lied" to music was always lovingly cultivated.

Throughout this period church music was paramount, but in the beginning of the 17th century series of dance tunes or suites became popular. "Bradlgeiger," i.e., musicians who played at banquets and singers who sang popular songs, both predecessors of the bands found nowadays in all places of amusement, came to stay. One of these singers, the "Liebe Augustin," acquired lasting fame because he kept the spirits of the people up by his songs during a visitation of the plague, and a memorial tablet in his honour was affixed to the "Griechenbeisl," a well-known restaurant much patronised by visitors to Vienna.

The Vienna Court Opera became famous for the first time in the 17th century when Italian operas were given by preference; but the composer Heinrich Schmelzer's ballet music was greatly appreciated, too. He was also the founder of the first school for violinists in Vienna.

Christoph von Gluck as musical director first introduced German operas. His first works were still composed in the grandiloquent Italian still, but in 1763 his "Orpheus" which followed the way shown by Handel, marked the beginning of the new operatic style which culminated in the music drama. For his imperial masters Gluck also composed light musical comedies in the French style which were performed at the court theatre at Schonbrunn Palace. The great development of chamber music and symphony was ushered in by Joseph Haydn, who was born in Rohrau on the Leigha near Vienna and also died in Vienna. Mozart, born in Salzburg, lived and died in Vienna where his most famous operas: "Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Cosi fan tutte" and others were composed or first performed.

Beethoven's Legacy

The founder of the classic opera also successfully developed the chamber music and symphony which had been revived by Haydn and subsequently received their highest and classic expression by Ludwig van Beethoven. Born in Bonn on the Rhine whence he came as a young man to the eastern capital, Beethoven, the greatest musical genius, wrote his masterpieces in Vienna and in some of the villages in the neighbourhood. While Dittersdorf, Schenk and W. Muller continued in the tradition of the musical comedy or operetta, Franz Schubert followed the standard set by Beethoven and, when he died at the early age of 33, left the world richer by an enormous wealth of beautiful songs, symphonies and chamber music as well as works for the pianoforte.

Vienna seems to be inexhaustibly productive of musical talent; once more in the course of the 19th century it went round the whole world when Lanner, Strauss father and son, and their successors firmly established the reign of the Vienna waltz by their irresistible melodies and rhythmical perfection. Johann Strauss' operettas were played everywhere and later Franz Lehar became equally popular. Some of the best known of Johann Strauss' waltzes, "The Blue Danube," "Tales from the Vienna Woods" and "Roses of the South," and others were even praised by such exacting masters of the craft as Johannes Brahms and Richard Wagner.

Brahms himself, a native of Hamburg, chose Vienna for his home where he wrote his finest songs and symphonies, and Anton Bruckner, an Upper Austrian by birth and by profession like Franz Schubert a school teacher, reached his highest development as composer in Vienna, too. The beauty of his symphonies, quintets, masses and choral works has long been recognized by musical circles all over the world.

Rich In Monuments And Museums

From the unequalled musical productivity of Vienna which could be lightly touched on here it is to be inferred that the city must be unusually rich in sites and monuments that recall the memory of her illustrious composers. The houses formerly inhabited by them were provided with memorial tablets; reminiscences of Beethoven are the most numerous. In the Vienna suburb of Heiligenstadt there is an "Eroica" house and a Beethoven lane, and the Schubert House in the same place has been turned into a small museum. In the Vienna Central Cemetery the graves of Beethoven Lane, and the Schubert House in the same place has been turned into a small museum. In the Vienna Central Cemetery the graves of Beethoven Brahms, Millocker and Suppe, who all worked and lived in the city of music, are found within a narrow compass and in front of them stands a monument to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, whose last resting-place could not be identified beyond doubt.

In memory of the great composers and musicians who lived in Vienna, fine monuments have been erected; a special section of the National Library is given over exclusively to musical and theatrical collection. Among the 28 theatres the State Opera takes the first place and in the Vienna Academy of Music, which enjoys an international reputation, budding talents are brought up in the great tradition.

As in the past, Vienna occupies at the present time a very important place as a centre for contemporary music. Richard Strauss, who for many years wielded the baton at the State Opera, often returns to Vienna as conductor on special occasions; Franz Schmidt and Josef Marx were first acclaimed in Vienna and Hanz Pfitzner's Operas were appreciated there early in his career; he, too, has appeared in Vienna frequently as conductor.

Society Of Friends Of Music

Great is, of course, the number of societies that devote their efforts to the cultivation of music in one form or another. The "Society of the Friends of Music" was established as early as 1812 and the programmes of its concerts, which are conducted by prominent leaders, contain the names of all great composers of the 19th and 20th century. This society with which is affiliated a choral society which takes part in the great oratorios, also established a conservatoire of music which was taken over by a State in 1909. The archives, the library and the collections of the "Society of the Friends of Music" constitute an inexhaustible source of search and information. Brahms bequeathed his entire stock of books and manuscripts to the Society. Among the relics kept in its possession there is Haydn's much disputed skull; it is a matter of common knowledge that it was taken from the grave where the composer's mortal remains were laid to rest in the Bergkirche at Eisenstadt (Burgenland), the town where Haydn for many years lived as conductor of Prince Esterhazy's private orchestra. The house where Haydn was born in Rohrau was lately purchased by the "Verein fur Heimatkunde" (Society for Local Investigation) with the intention of converting it into a Museum.

The "Society of the Friends of Music," one of the most influential institutions of its kind, also owns the fine large concert hall of the Musikverein. Beethoven was one of the first honorary members of the Society and Schubert one of its managing directors. It may be added that the Society is in possession of a historical collection of musical instruments, famous manuscripts, letters, pictures and other relics of great composers.

The large symphonic orchestras are, of course, excellent. The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, a society composed of members of the orchestra of the State Opera, has achieved triumphs wherever it has played abroad, and the Vienna Symphonic Orchestra has also reached a high degree of excellence. The "Vienna Musicians' Orchestra" (Wiener Tonkunstler) which was founded only in recent years, and is now called "Austrian Orchestra" (Osterreichisches Landesorchestra) gives frequent concerts throughout the Eastern March and in other parts of Germany, where it presents especially works of modern Austrian composers. The "Vienna Chamber Music Orchestra" is often heard in broadcasting concerts.

Vienna Festival Weeks

The traditional "Vienna Festival Weeks" will be continued in the future during the travelling season. They include serenade concerts of classical music, which take place in the courtyard of Schubert's home, in the picturesque Joseph Square of the Hofburg and in the courtyard of the Deutsches Haus at the back of St. Stephen's Cathedral; these last concerts are given by the Vienna Mozart Society.

1938 the well-known spa Baden near Vienna offered for the first time a Beethoven Festival which was held from September 3 to 11 at places where Beethoven lived and worked. These festivals are to be continued every year under official patronage. The international public the frequents Baden was greatly impressed with the excellent rendering of Beethoven's last quartets and of the symphonies played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in the Municipal Theatre, and other concerts.

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THE story of the Taj has never been fully told; but such facts as we possess constitute a romantic heritage, the loveliest we have from the great Mughals.

As one stands and looks at the great dome, flanked with its four graceful minarets, across the spacious windings of the Jumna, it is felt that there is something too pure, too holy in its air, engirdled by the halo of love complete and perfect. The man who chose its place gave distinction to the grave before the body was laid in it.

For the creation of this miracle of architecture, Shah Jehan invited to his court many eminent architects and entrusted them with the preparation of a plan. A hundred plans were drawn, but none of them captivated the King's facile imagination. Many others were prepared again, the experts voting unanimously for the one submitted by Isa Muhammad Affendi, a Turko-Indian, as the best, and the Emperor agreed to its acceptance. A model was thereupon made in wood, and the same year the construction began

Profound Mystery

Isa Muhammad Affendi directed the designs of the mausoleum. He received a salary of one thousand rupees per month. Four other experts were also paid the same salary. There worked thirty-seven artisans of high rank, of whom one was a Draughtsman, five Calligraphers, one Hieroglyphic writer, one Dome-builder, eighteen Inlayers, one *Kalas* (spire) maker, four Flower-sculptors, four Masons, one Supervisor, and one, a Moor, an all-round artisan. The salaries of these experts ranged from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 200.

The mosaic work in the interior of the Taj, in the sweep of the great arches and the walls, hides the profound mystery of the grip of this beautiful art on one's mind and soul. The interior is one whole ornament of tiny pieces of precious stones, as smooth as velvet, of a hundred bright colours, arranged and decorated by mortal hands. But it seems a decoration shaped by the fingers of angels. One stands in full-throated silence and then echoes with Shah Jehan, the builder himself:

"Namud in imarat bina rozgar
Keh zahir shawad san'at kardgar."

(Time has wrought this dome passing fine.
To show the art and skill divine.")

For twenty years an army of twenty thousand workmen carried out the plans of these master-artists, diligently and happily, raising the mausoleum to the honour and glory of the dead Queen.

Isa Muhammad Affendi accomplished one of the great architectural feats in the world, and only as the Taj rose to completion, men saw how much they owed to the transcendant artistic genius of the designer and to the great imagination of its builder.

Estimate Of Cost

There has been some difficulty in finding out the exact cost of the Taj. The "Badshah Namah" of Mulla Abdul Hameed of Lahore gives a figure of fifty lakhs of rupees as the expenditure on the building. But, apparently it is unintelligible. What really constituted "expenditure" in the opinion of the writer we do not know. Living in those days was considerably cheap and wages proportionately low, and this figure must have probably been the amount of wages paid to workmen only. Considering the vastness of the mausoleum and its ornamentation one would not imagine that the cost of the material and the value of the precious stones could have been included in the figure given by this historian. A manuscript said to be in the writing of the Treasurer Rodar Das was discovered sometime ago and it gives full particulars of the expenses incurred in the construction of the Taj and the buildings in its vicinity. According to this account, the total amount comes to nearly three crores of rupees.

The common idea prevalent that the complete text of the Holy Qur'an is inscribed in the Taj Mahal is wrong. A careful study of the inscriptions throughout the building shows that altogether only fourteen Surahs or chapters of the Holy Book have been copied here.

Mindful of the exigencies of time, Shah Jehan made ample provision for the upkeep of the building in good condition. The "Badshah Namah" records that the endowment made for the purpose of defraying expenses for repairs, salaries of the attendants and servants, and the annual "Urs" (death anniversary commemoration) was very valuable, being thirty villages, the annual income from which amounted to a lakh of rupees. And this permanent income was supplemented by an equal amount of receipts from the rents of the bazaar buildings. Sanctioning the grant, the royal "firman" said:

"Should there occur an occasion for repairs, the necessary expenditure may be defrayed from the income of the assigned villages and the rents; the balance may be spent on the salaries of servants and attendants, and charitable objects connected with this magnificent building. The surplus, if any, to be spent by the ruler that be at his discretion."

Live Edifice

The Taj Mahal is not a silent monument consecrating Death: It is verily a live edifice, speaking the wonderful Word of the All-Powerful from whom emanates everything and to whom shall return everything. The solemn gloom of the grave is shadowed in the Taj by the Light and Hope that this magnificent gem of art offers in the name of Allah.

As you face the main gate that rises to a height of a hundred feet, lo, there is a warning and, again, hope from him, as held out in the "Surah Al-Fajr," or "The Dawn."

This chapter of the Holy Qur'an is inscribed with extreme elegance along the front and the sides in big letters of black stone set in marble. The surface is velvet-smooth, and the black letters on the white polished ground give a very pleasing appearance. The most remarkable feature of this calligraphic work, wrought by the magical chisel of Amanat Khan Shirazi, whose skill in calligraphy went hand in hand with optics, is that to the eye of the spectator the letters from top to bottom they all appear of a uniform size. Those at the bottom do not look bigger than the letters at the top, eighty feet high.

Then comes the inner gate, where one is again struck by the marvellous skill of Amanat Khan

On the right side of the gate the Surah "Ad-Duha," (The Morning Hours) is inscribed. This revelation was not only an answer to the disbelievers who mocked the Prophet, but also indicated the most wonderful record of success in human history that attended the latter portion of the Prophet's life.

Appropriate Quotations

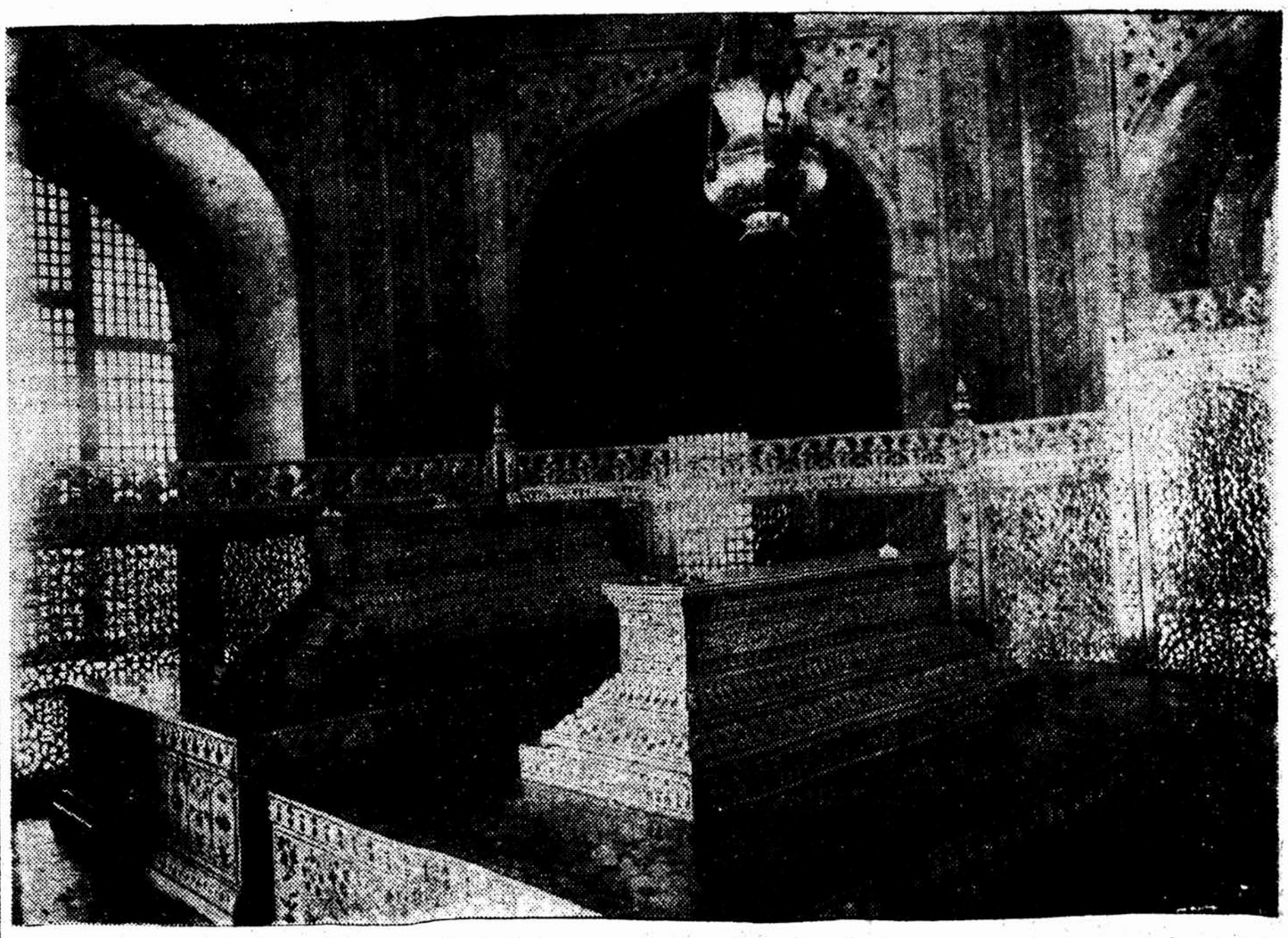
On the left runs the Surah "At-Tin" ('The Fig') the sense of which is mystical, referring to man in relation to the revealed Law of God and His judgment. And on the top of the gate the Surah "Al-Inshirah," (Solace) is inscribed. It refers to the inward assurance which the Prophet had received by revelation, and speaks of future events as accomplished. Its reading affords great comfort and hope to the afflicted.

On entering the mosque to the left, standing on a large platform of red stone, one reads the Surah "Ash-Shams," (The Sun), inscribed on the arched recess in it. How appropriately did the calligrapher choose to inscribe here this extremely instructive chapter. In the middle of the back wall of the cloisters is most skilfully inscribed a beautiful "Tughra" in circular form, reading "At-Tauhid," (The Unity) that most simple and yet most emphatically worded Surah, giving the essence of the Holy Qur'an, the Surah receiving its title from its subject:—

"In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.
"Say: He is Allah, the One!
Allah, the eternally Besought of all!
He begetteth not nor was begotten.
And there is none comparable upto Him."

Coming now to the Taj Mahal proper, the four large arches of the octagonal mausoleum contain that well-known Surah "Ya Sin," taking its name from the two Arabic alphabets which stand as

(Continued On Page 52)



Interior view of the Taj Mahal. Note the inscriptions on the grave mound and along the sides of the Arches.

Charm Of Telugu Poetry

NANNAYA, TIKKANA, SOMANATHA, SRINADHA AND POTANA ARE NAMES TO CONJURE WITH IN LITERARY WORLD OF ANDHRA

The literature of the Andhras (the Telugu people) has a history of nearly ten centuries behind it. It began in the eleventh century with the translations of the Sanskrit Mahabharata, the greatest of the Indian epics, which describes the struggle between Pandavas and Kauravas and the final victory of the former in the battle of Kurukshetra. The work of translation was undertaken by Nannaya, the court poet of Raja Raja Narendra, the Chalukya King, who ruled over Vengi with his capital at Rajahmundry on the banks of the river Godavari, writes Mr. D Sambamurti in "The Indian P. E. N."

Nannaya adopted the method of free translation, eliminating a number of stories which he thought would impede the flow of the story. He used more Sanskrit words than Telugu but they are simple and sweet and to this day Nannaya's style is the sweetest in the whole range of Telugu literature

Nannaya, who received some help from the scholar Narayana Bhatt completed only two 'parvas' (cantos) and a part of the 'Aranya Parva" before his death. The work was left unfinished for more than a century and a half until Tikkana, a great scholar and poet undertook the stupendous task at the instance of Hari Hara Natha (Vishnu/Siva), whom he worshipped as the Supreme God, and who, revealing himself in a dream, urged the poet to complete the remaining fifteen 'parvas.' Tikkana, like Nannaya, was the master of two languages (Sanskrit and Telugu), but he chose Telugu as his chief vehicle of expression. The language he employed abounds in homely words and idioms which are the source at once of delight and of admiration to the Andhra literary world. His style is that of an intellectual. According to some critics it is coarse and rugged. His verses are so closely knit that they sometimes defy analysis by scholars. His economy of phrase and expression is marvellous; he never wastes words, and if one word is removed the whole verse falls to pieces.

A Supreme Artist

Tikkana adopted the same method of translation as Nannaya had and kept the main theme in view. He was a supreme artist. Rugged though his verses are, they are suffused with emotion whenever feeling is appropriate. He was a minister and used his unrivalled knowledge of statecraft in writing the "Udyoga Parva," where Sri Krishna appears in the role of an ambassador of peace.

Tikkana's homely words phrases, his vivid description of battle scenes and his powerfully drawn pictures of the heroes of the 'Mahabharata' bring thrills of joy to every Andhra reader. Tikkana completed his monumental work single-handed. His fame comes down the centuries undimmed and his supremacy as poet and as scholar is unrivalled. He is a unique figure—a literary giant keeping watch over the destiny of Telugu Literature.

It must be mentioned here that Tikkana did not begin where Nannaya had left off but started with the translation of the fourth 'parva.' The remaining portion of the "Aranya parva" was thus left unfinished for a number of years until it was completed by Yerrana who, though he took Nannaya as his model, achieved in his style a happy blend of the styles of Nannaya and Tikkana. Yerrana was also the author of 'Harivamsa,' a popular work.

At this stage it is necessary to mention that Telugu literature can be divided into three periods, those of the epic, the "prabandha" and the lyric and drama.

A Galaxy Of Poets

Valmiki's 'Ramayana' was also rendered into Telugu some time during the epic period. Although it was the work of many authors, it is generally known as the 'Ramayanam' of Bhaskara, the first poet who attempted the work. It is definitely inferior to the Telugu version of the 'Mahabharata.' Then arose a galaxy of poets—Somanatha, Srinadha and Potana. Somanatha, who is considered by some critics to be equal to Tikkana, was a poet of rare gifts and in his "Uttara Harivamsa" he revealed the flowing style of Nannaya and the imagination of Tikkana. Srinadha, described as the gayest of poets, was a prolific writer of high poetic attainments. He is the richest phrase-maker in Telugu literature. Potana, the author of 'Bhagavatam,' was a great 'Bhakta' or devotee. He lays the spiritual unction to the Andhra soul. He is a popular poet and his verses are recited by young and old throughout the Adhradesa.

Next comes the age of the 'prabandha'—a long poem divided into cantos dealing with either love or devotion. Most of the 'prabandhas' in Telugu, however, deal with love and its consummation. This type was widely adopted after the fifteenth century and was perfected during the time of Krishna Deva Raya, the Emperor-poet of Vizianagar who had around him many scholar-poets. Among other groups of poets Peddana, the author of "Manucharitra," was easily the most distinguished. Krishna Deva Raya himself is credited with the authorship of "Amuktamalyada"—a devotional poem.

The "prabandha" style was in vogue till the last decade of the nineteenth century. The poetry of that age (from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century) was almost devoid of beauty and was marked by type-scene and type-beauty striving to outrival the others in extravagance of style or description and often lapsing into vulgarities. No doubt these poets were great Sanskrit and Telugu scholars, but they lacked poetic vision.

Modern Poets

The later years of the nineteenth century witnessed a remarkable unheaval in the history of Telugu literature. With the spread of English education and the consequent study of English literature new trends became visible. While the orthodox pandits ploughed their lonely furrows, the younger generation, to whom the treasures of English literature were revealed at the universities, began to break fresh ground, and adopted the lyric as their medium of expression. They also invented new metres to suit the new technique. The pioneer of this school was Gurazada Apparao, courtier, poet and dramatist. He invented an almost new metre known as "Mutyala saramulu" (Necklace of Abburi Ramakrishna Rao, and the sorrows of life. His output or verse was, however, small. He was the author "Kanyasulkam," a social drama which attained wide popularity throughout the Andhra country The theme of the drama is the evil custom of selling girls in marriage. Apparao was also the author of a few short stories. He had catholicity of outlook and breadth of vision.

The lyric became popular and soon a band of young writers turned to this poetic form. Among them are Rayaprolu Subba Rao, Abburi Ramakrishna Rao, and Basavaraju Apparao. Ramakrishna Rao is the most original of these. He has a vivid imagination and a wide outlook, and even to this day stands head and shoulders above all other modern Telugu poets. No excesses or extravagances mar his style. He is orthodox but modern. He is the author of a number of short stories and of a symbolical play dealing with Agasthya, the great Rishi and Kaveri (River). Rayaprolu has fine fancy and sweet diction. All of these writers are intensely patriotic and have recorded India's glories in verse

During the last few years the lyric has been overworked. Sahiti Samitis (literary societies) have become the fashion of the day, and every town and village has its own "Bhava Kavi" or lyrical poet. With a few exceptions, most of them reveal a morbid sentimentality. They ignore the fact that poetry touches all human emotions and enshrines the highest thoughts in the finest words arranged in a metrical order which is sweet to the ear and pleasing to the senses.

Among the moderns the names of Krishna Sastri and Viswanatha Satyanarayana are worthy of mention. They are both prolific writers of verse. The former, however suffers from an excess of feeling, the latter from an excess of words. "More foliage and few flowers" is a more or less apt description of present-day poetry. Free verse borrowed from the West is the latest development, and verses without rhyme or reason are reeled off at tremendous speed.

Socialism and the Harijan problem have furnished themes for many poets, and there are the usual themes of nature, the changing seasons, rural scenes, love and the varied panorama of life. As stated above, the output of verse is enormous, but what is puzzling the critics is how much of it is pure poetry. The Andhras are an artistic race and critics are cherishing the ardent hope that one day the present bizare tendencies will disappear and that modern verse will blossom into the finest flowers of Poetry.

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RELIGIONS IN JAPAN

The Temple of Shitennoji, Osaka.

THOUGH THE JAPANESE ARE MAINLY FOLLOWERS OF SHINTOISM AND BUDDHISM, CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM HAVE ALSO MADE CONSIDERABLE HEADWAY LATELY.

(By RASHID A. MUNSHI).

IN Japan there are at present several important Oriental religions such as those of Shinto, Buddhism, Confucianism, Islam and Christianity, the majority of the Japanese people being followers of Shinto and Bhuddhism. Out of these Shinto and its religious sects seem to be the oldest and the various deities connected with the same are found all over the countryside.

'Shinto Religion' fundamentally consists of Nature and ancestor worships. The people have great reverence for Nature and seem to be phito-theologians and as such great admirers of plants trees and flowers. The modern arts of Bonseki and Flower arrangements reflect spiritual and philosophical interpretations and inclinations attributed to these old and historical forms of worship.

The Sun-Goddess—Amaterasu—Omikami combines eight million Gods in one deity. Legend had it that she hid herself in a cave once—due to anxious and troublesome times that she experienced at the hands of her brother Susano-o-no-Mikoto and that perfect darkness prevailed on the earth. She was entreated by the country folks to come out of the cave and spread light throughout the world. They also performed sacred dances, enchanted hymns at the entrance of the cave.

The Goddess listened to their prayers and came out of her hiding place and soon there was light everywhere on this earth. Since then people started to worship her and indulge themselves in sacred dances and enchanting hymns before the various shrines dedicated to her memory. They also treasure mirror, sword, spears and holy garments as symbols of purity, chastity and reverence for the Yama to Race and national spirit or Yamato Damashii, Yamato being the old name for Japan.

The Great Gate at Itsukushima Shrine.

Ancestor Worship

The Shinto adherents perform regularly ancestor worsnip throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Mausoleum of Emperor Jimmu at Unebi-Nara prefecture and his shrine at Kashiwara, are great places of pilgrimages in Japan; the Japanese people also pay homage and visit regularly Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji near Kyoto and the Meiji shrine at Yoyogi-Tokyo.

In most of the Japanese houses —there are small places asigned to the family shrines. They hold monthly Shinto ceremonies and rites for the spirits of the dead and offer rice, flowers and 'Sakaki' plants.

This is one of the reasons why the Japanese people have great respect and reverence for the old and aged members of the family and often the principle of individualism is sacrificed to the system of joint families.

There are also to be found Inari shrines throughout the country. The word Inari seems to have its origin from Ine or Ina meaning the rice blade and as such the little shrines are dedicated to the God of rice or agriculture. Near about the shrines there are also to be found statues of foxes guarding the gates and stone or wodden torii. Most of the Shinto shrines and temples have excelled in their beauty of simplicity and naturalness in their building constructions; the roofs and caves reveal archaeological technique of the proper Japanese style. The various curves and lines as seen from a distance seem work of patience and long experience. The shrines look picturesque against pine woods and are often far removed from the busy centres of the cities. On the roofs are to be found 2 or 3 long horizontal timber logs and it seems the number varies from 2 to 10 according to the importance attached to the shrines. The Grand shrine of Ise has been decorated with 10 horizontal logs on the roof and is considered the most sacred and holy place in Japan.

Most Sacred Shrine

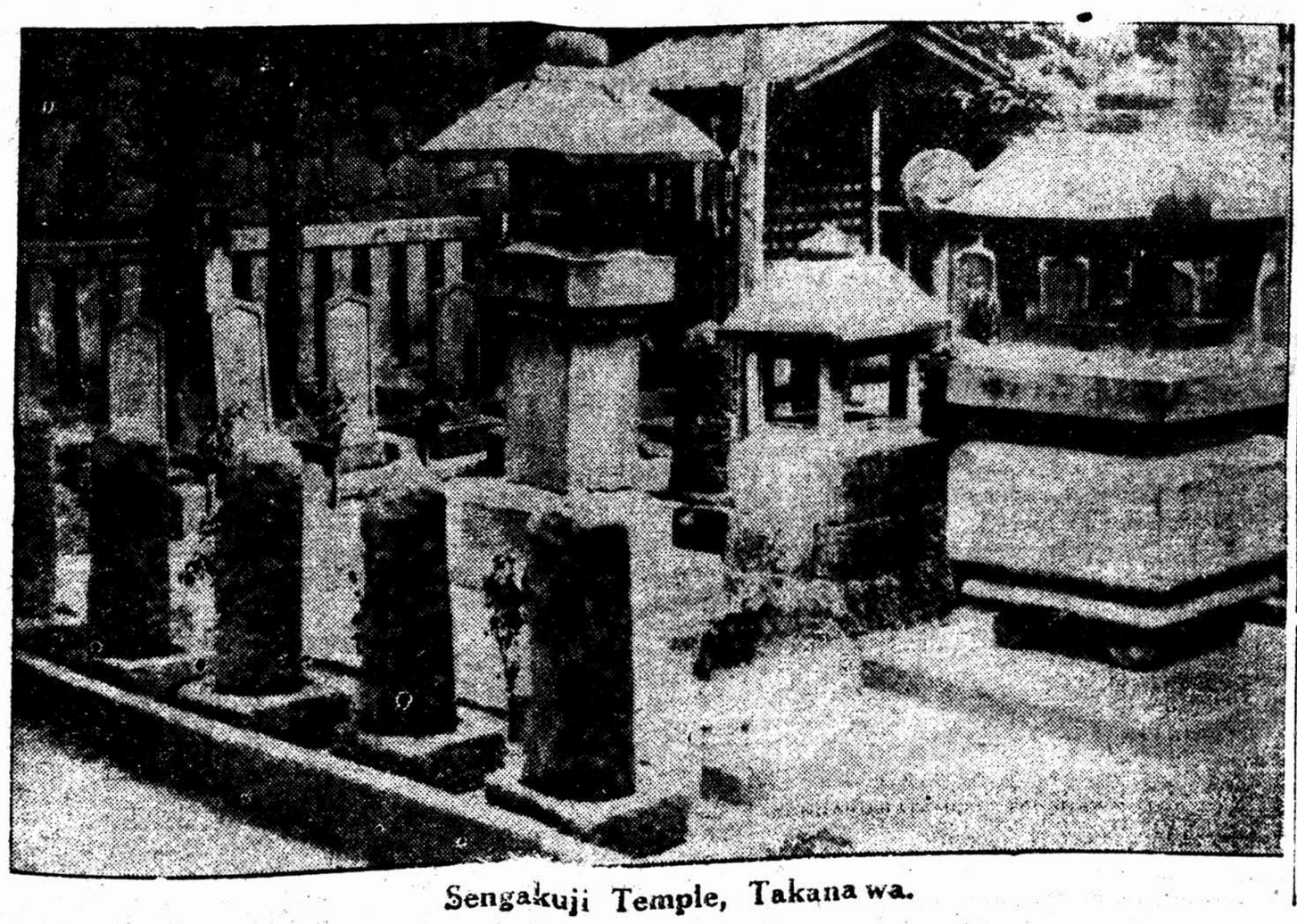
This Ise shrine has been built on a very grand scale and comprises of outer and inner shrine compounds. The outer shrine has been dedicated to several Gods and Goddesses including that of Toyouke Sume Okami or the God of agriculture. The Inner precincts have Amaterasu Omikami the Sun-Goddess and sacred possessions of mirror, bows and arrows, sword, jewels and various types of ceremonial garments. It seems every twenty years or so the whole structure is demolished and rebuilt with Hinoki wood. Several people join in hauling timber from the adjoining Kiso mountain woods and in collecting miscanthus for purposes of rebuilding the sacred roofs of the shrines. The villagers form a sort of collective labour organization and lend their services free for the time being.

The sacred treasures and paraphernalia of the shrines are taken out, cleansed and after due Shinto rites and ceremonies are replaced back.

On New Year's day several devotees come to the Ise Shrine and pay homage. This sacred pilgrimage or "Nuke Maire" seems to be very popular amongst the urbanites. They often leave their jobs and petty occupations in order to attend the religious Ise shrine festivals and annual ceremonies. The shrine happens to be most sacred to the Japanese people and even the family members from the Imperial Household visit the Grand Shrine of the Ise province every now and then.

It seems the Royal princes and peers are often appointed as chief priests of the Ise shrine. These priests are given a guard of honour whenever they happen to

(Continued On Page 50)



Sengakuji Temple, Takanawa.

The Mechanism Of Breathing

The Air Spaces In Our Lungs Cover An Area Of 450 Sq. Feet

IN these days of poison gases and respirators the act of breathing has acquired a new significance. We are all aware that in order to live we must breathe, but are perhaps more than a little vague about what happens when we take a "breath of air," writes Dr. John Beattie, Director of Research Royal College Of Surgeons of England, in "John O'London's Weekly."

BREATHING is but a part of the complicated physiral and chemical arrangements which bring the oxygen of the air to the tissues of the body. The methods which are used by plants differ from those employed by fish, and those of the fish differ again from those found in man, but all have, as their common aim, the carrying of oxygen to the living tissues.

All living processes, such as growth, movement, glandular secretion and nervous activity, involve the expenditure of energy, and that energy is obtained by the combination of oxygen with the foodstuffs stored in the tissues. As the result of this combination, the oxygen disappears, and in its place there is formed, in addition to other substances, a quantity of the gas known as carbon dioxide, which dissolves rapidly in the blood immediately it is produced. It is obvious that the carbon dioxide must be expelled from the body as soon as possible, and more oxygen brought to the tissues.

If we analyse the air we breathe, we find that it contains only a negligible quantity of carbon dioxide, but the air we breathe out of our lungs contains a very much higher percentage of this gas. The lungs therefore provide a means of escape for carbon dioxide produced in the body.

Chemical Combination

The lungs are nothing more or less than an ingenious device to bring a large surface into contact with air. If all the air spaces within the lungs were laid out flat and fitted together, they would cover an area of 450 square feet. The lining of these air spaces is thin—thinner than the thinnest tissue paper. On the side away from the air spaces the lining is in close contact with a meshwork of very tiny blood vessels—capillaries, so called because of their hair-like fineness—with walls just as thin as the lining of the air spaces.

The blood in these capillaries is separated from the air inside the lung only by these two thin walls. Oxygen can pass from the air into the blood which has a lower concentration of oxygen than the air, and carbon dioxide can pass out from the blood which has a higher concentration of that gas than the air This passage of gases from regions where they are more concentrated to those where their concentration is lower, is a simple physical process called diffusion.

In this way the blood flowing slowly through the tiny capillaries lying behind the lining of the lung air spaces gradually becomes charged with oxygen and loses its carbon dioxide. When the blood arrives in the capillaries of the lung, it is a dark purplish colour; when it leaves it is bright red. This change of colour betrays the fact that something in the nature of a chemical process has taken place, and that the simple diffusion of the oxygen into the blood fluid and carbon dioxide out of the blood fluid is not quite the whole story. We all know that blood consists essentially of a fluid—the plasma—in which float red corpuscles and white blood cells of various kinds. The plasma, under normal conditions, when it leaves the lung capillaries, contains about one-third of one per cent. of oxygen.

This concentration is about the highest which can be obtained, and yet it is far below the concentration which is required by the tissues to carry on the business of living. If, now, we test the concentration of oxygen existing in the red blood cells as they leave the lungs, we find that the concentration of oxygen is between sixty and sixty-five times greater than in the blood plasma. We find that this enormous amount of oxygen is carried in chemical combination with a pigment—haemoglobin—which is contained within the red blood cells. The compound which the pigment makes with oxygen is bright red, and gives the colour to arterial blood.

Process Of Respiration

Here we have the secret of how we can convey large quantities of oxygen to our tissues. Muscles which receive an adequate supply of oxygen can generate energy and so do work quickly and for long periods of time. We can see best how oxygen is used up in the tissues by considering what happens in a rapidly acting muscle. When the blood enters the muscle it finds itself in another net work of fine capillaries. If the muscle is not contracting, only about one out of every thirty or forty of the capillaries is open. When the muscle is doing work by contracting, most of the capillaries open up and increase in diameter. Thus the rate of passage of blood through the muscle slows down, and the amount of blood in the muscle is enormously increased.

Between the muscle cells which do the actual contracting and the blood in the capillaries, there lie two thin membranes and the other is the thin covering membrance over the surface of the muscle cell. There is thus a state opf affairs similar to that in the lungs Now, when a muscle contracts, it uses up its stores of oxygen very quickly and oxygen therefore passes rapidly from the blood fluid into the muscle. As the blood fluid loses its oxygen the compound of oxygen and haemoglobin in the red blood cell breaks down and oxygen passes out of the red cells into the blood fluid and thence into the muscle.

This breakdown is accelerated by the rise in the temperature of the muscle which occurs when it contracts, and is still further accelerated by the carbon dioxide which is formed in the muscle and which diffuses into the blood. As more carbon dioxide is released into the blood, more and more oxygen is liberated from the oxygen-haemoglobin compound. These accelerating factors enable the contracting muscle to draw four times as much oxygen from the same amount of blood as compared with that abstracted by a muscle at rest. When the oxygen of the oxygen-haemoglobin compound is abstracted, the haemoglobin pigment which is left is a purplish red, which is the colour of the venous blood. The carbon dioxide liberated by the contracting muscle dissolves in the blood fluid, which can take up in solution about twenty-five times as much carbon dioxide as oxygen.

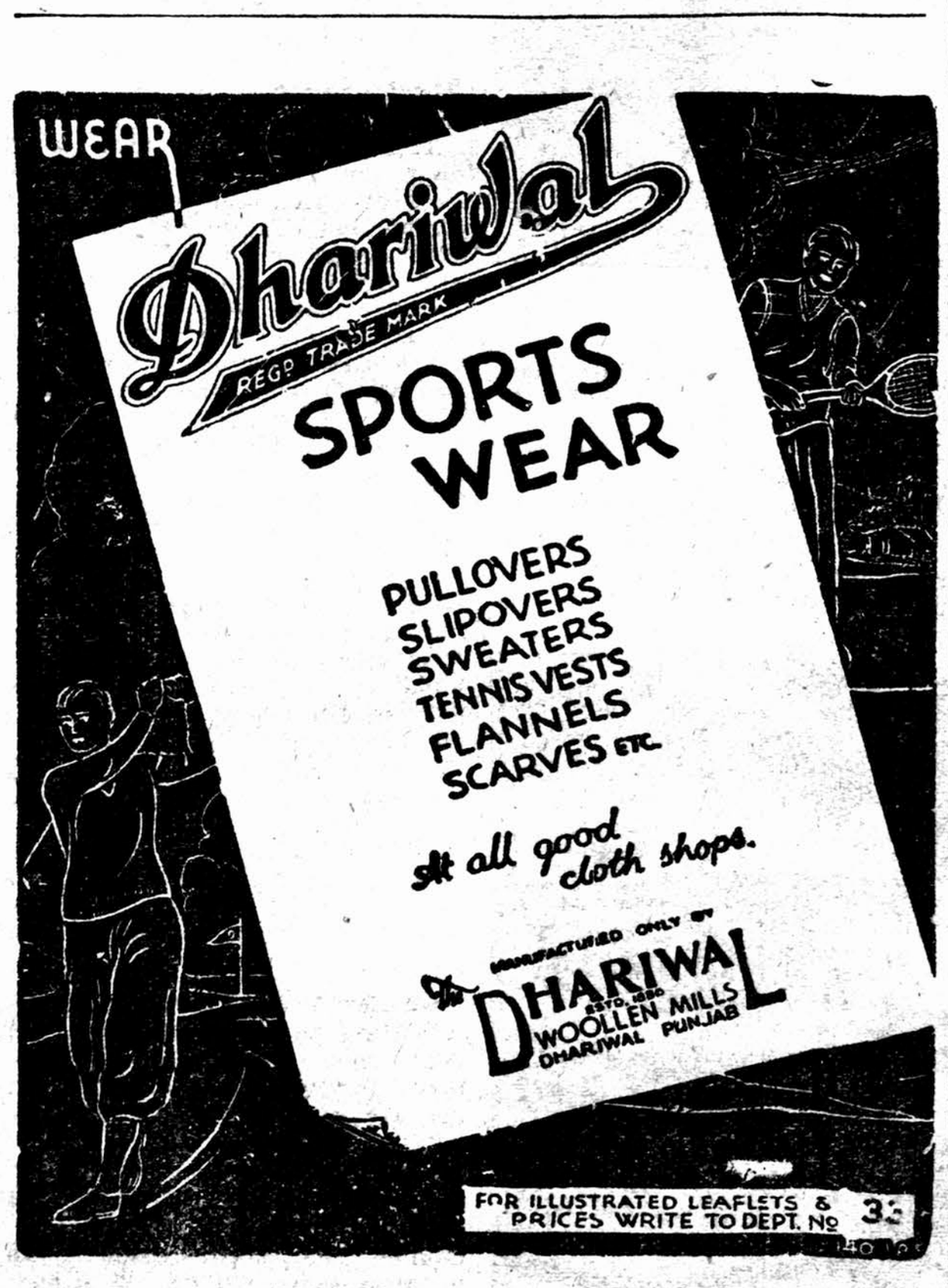
The blood arriving at the lung capillaries now consists of a plasma containing a large quantity of carbon dioxide and red cells with very little oxygen in combination with the haemoglobin pigment. As the carbon dioxide diffuses rapidly outwards into the lung air spaces, the haemoglobin pigment can take up the oxygen which is diffusing rapidly inwards through the air space wall into the blood fluid. The more carbon dioxide which is thrown off, the more oxygen can the haemoglobin pigment take up.

Thus there is taking place, in the lungs, a process which is exactly the reverse of that in the muscle. The two processes together constitute respiration.

Effect Of Fever

Before we leave this fascinating breathing mechanism of ours, let us glance at it when the body is in the throes of some disease. When we have a fever the breathing becomes faster with or without variation in its depth. The increased rate serves two functions: firstly, it enables the body to get rid of an increase in the carbon dioxide which is produced by the more rapid oxidation of the foodstuffs in the muscles. The increased oxidation is usually provoked by the poisons produced by some germs which have gained access to the body. At the same time the increased intake of cool air per minute helps to reduce the fever.

When a person develops pneumonia, the lining of the lung air space becomes thickened and a great number of these spaces may be filled with fluids which has leaked through from the lung capillaries. In this way, the aerating surface of the lung is diminished and matters are made worse by the fact that the patient has a fever which demands the fullest use of the lungs in the elimination of carbon dioxide and excess heat. The administration of oxygen to such patients helps by increasing the concentration of this gas in the remaining air spaces and enables the gas to penetrate through the thickened lining wall into the capillaries. The natural consequence is that the patient does not have to breathe either so deeply or so fast, which saves him much physical exhaustion.



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The Genius Of Amir Khusru

Poet, Soldier, Scholar, Minister And Musician

By

MIRZA MOHD. BASIR, M. A., B. T.

SUCH a versatile genius as Amir Khusru Heaven makes but one at a time. He was poet, soldier, scholar, minister and musician. In Persian poetry, he attained immortal fame and as a musician he made valuable and unique contribution to the art of music. The poet was proud of his musical attainments although he regarded poetry as an art superior to that of music. His following poem illustrates the point beautifully. There is a dialogue between the poet and a musician:

"A musician said to Khusru 'O treasure of verse
The art of music is better than that of poetry,
Because Music is an art that can not be put down in black and white,
And in poetry it is easy to write on paper and have a volume.
I replied 'I am well up in both the arts,
I have tested both of them by the standard that suits them best.
Consider poetry as an art perfect by itself
It does not stand in need of music and the voice of musician.
Take poetry as bride and music her ornament
If bride is beautiful and without ornament she does not look ugly."

(From "Diwan-i-Khusru")

Khusru's contemporary was Naik Gopal, who was a renowned musician and had twelve hundred disciples. There is a story that Sultan Alauddin Khilji, who was a patron of Khusru, heard about Gopal's artitsic reputation and invited him to his court. Amir Khusru informed the King that he would sit concealed beneath the throne, when Gopal would sing. The Naik exhibited his art in six sittings. In the seventh sitting, Khusru attended the court with his disciples. As Gopal had also heard about his reputation, he requested Kuhsru to sing. Khusru said to him "I am Moghul. I know very little of Hindustani music. First, please, you begin and then I will try." Gopal began a tune. Khusru long before," and sang the tune long before.', and sang the tune himself. Tune after tune Gopal sang and Khusru proved that it was his invention. After this Khusru struck the notes which were his invention. Gopal was amazed and highly pleased. Here one may question the authenticity of the story but no one can deny Khusru's musical masterliness and inventiveness. Amir Khusru's mixed compositions (called Rakhta) in Brij Bhasha and Persian are of charming beauty and sweetness and they contributed to the development of Urdu. In the same manner, the poet mixed Indian Rags and Ragnis with those of Persia and these mixed tunes are of intoxcating sweetness. "The

(Continued On Page 55)

SAGA OF THE SOVIET ARCTIC

What The Soviet Has A Achieved On The Arctic Is The Story Of The Twentieth Century, Of Man's Creative Use Of His Tools, Radio And Aeroplanes, Science And Industrial Technique

Ruth Gruber went north to learn how women fared in the Soviet Arctic. But she learned much more than that, and despite being a doctor of philosophy at 20 she triumphed over that handicap and became an extremely intelligent reporter. And what she saw in the Soviet Arctic and put down with infinite detail is by far the best bit of reporting which has come out of that strange land, remarks a writer in the "New York Times", reviewing Miss Gruber's work "I went to the Soviet Arctic". Other people have been there and written about it, although not many, but they failed to translate the colour and buoyancy and fassination of life in the clean north.

She found that the people working there, flying on hazardous missions, making voyages through the ice to open up Russia's northern trade route, labouring in the mills and on the docks or in far north weather bureaus, were not heroes but interesting men and women, quiet and efficient, boastful and blundering, just as people are all over the world. But she also found something else, which astonished her —that the Soviet Arctic was the biggest story Russia had to tell. "It was the story of the twentieth century, of man's creative use of his tools, radio and airplanes, science and industrial technique".

The Land Of Opportunity

Which is not at all what most people think the Arctic to be, for our misconceptions of it are based on past explorations and dangerous ventures by land and sea, journeys that frequently ended in tragedy. Until the Soviet began to develop its fabulously wealthy north our tales were of the Canadian Mounted Police, of Hudson Bay trappers, of Eskimos, and the crushing ice of the polar sea. Only in that part of the Arctic which is Soviet Russia could this new drama of the growth of northern civilisation be written, and it is very probable that in the years to come people will think of the north as a land of opportunity rather than as a mysterious region of ice and death.

The Northern Sea Route Administration is taking on, for those who read of it occasionally, a definite personality. Its conquest of the sea and the tundra, the growth of its communication system by radio and airplane, its exploitation of forests and mines, is beginning to compare with the rapid westward rush of the United States, although the tempo of Arctic conquest has been speeded up by the airplane.

The Soviet Arctic is in the boom-town stage, raw and urgly and dirty, but seething with activity and a glowing sense of conquest and better things to come. Miss Gruber found this in Igarka

(Continued On Page 55)

I felt a cold coming on
--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!
FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT "STUFFED-UP" FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
SOON I COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN AND I FELT MUCH BETTER
BUT I TOOK NO CHANCES. I PUT MISTOL IN MY LITTLE BOY'S NOSE TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF INFECTION
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Pleasant Homes

THAT FINAL TOUCH

DID you ever stop to think—that it's the not-quite necessary that often adds that last final dash of style..... to either a costums or a room? That pair of dull gold clips at the neck of so simple a black dress, perhaps. That lovely little console grouping on the odd wall in the living room, for instance.

Precious Bits

Speaking about consoles reminds me of an interesting arrangement I saw the other day. In place of a conventional mirror or picture over the console table, there were wall shelves to hold precious bits of porcelain and some treasured small books.

A cherished length of fine old embroidery or brocade on the wall above a console table a lovely, especially with a pair of girandoles or a dulling gleaming pewter pitcher on the table below. In place of a single large picture above a console table, two or four pictures of similar interest have distinction. Or try a group of small family pictures framed quaintly—you might use ten or fifteen together in interesting arrangement.

Plenty Of Choice

As for the console table itself, we may choose from among furniture masterpieces of all time. For most of the great cabinet designers lavished their most affectionate thoughts on small tables of this type. And so there is a rich heritage of designs available in reproduction to-day.

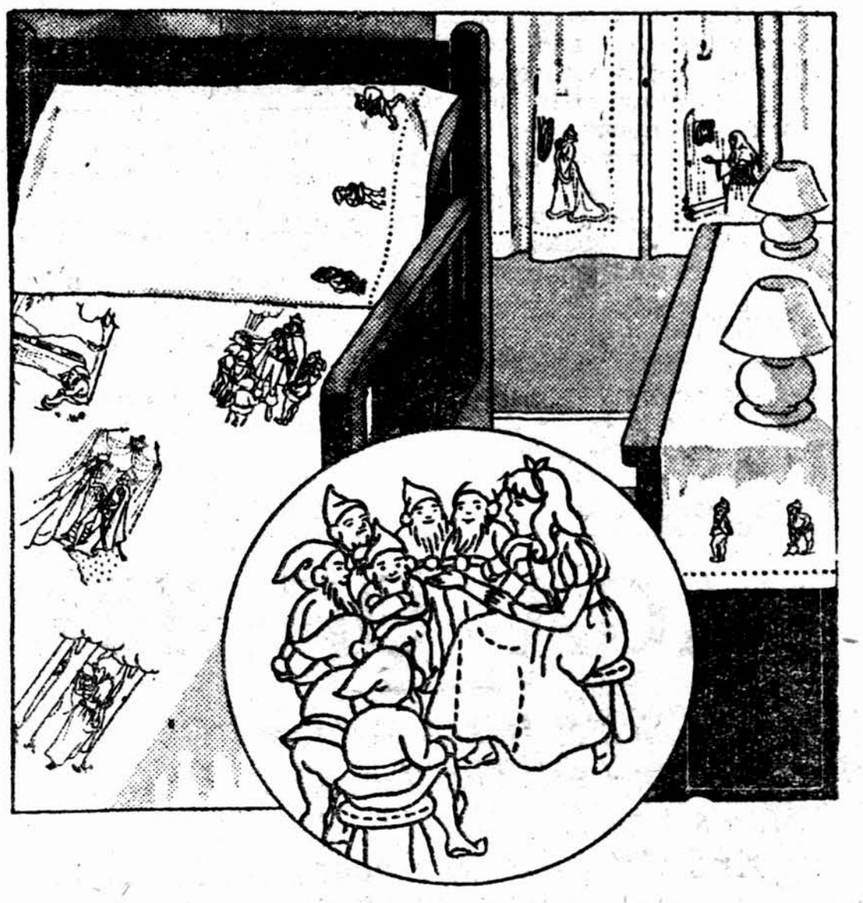
Many of these have tops that open out to make them useful for bridge or tea, and some even stretch out to make quite respectably sized dining tables. For double duty furniture is nothing new. The 18th century, craftsmen just doted on it.

KITCHEN DESIGNS

Modern kitchen units have an eerie sparkle. But what they lack in decoration they make up in convenience. In fact the unit kitchen with sink, stove, cupboard and refrigerator all designed together is probably the last word that will be said on the subject of practical scientific kitchen planning. So help yourself to a kitchen like this if it's superb utility you're after.

But if you're a bit of an experimenter, take a flyer at an open-face kitchen. 'Tis said that this is what the dining-room in the maidless home is coming to—there is a wide counter opening between kitchen and dining-room. The dining table is placed within reach of the counter which is equipped with all sorts of electrical gadgets for preparing and serving everyday meals smoothly. Of course this could be closed off on special occasions. Why wouldn't it be better to have stools at the counter and use instead of the table for informal meals? As we do at the drug store. The answer there is why not have this counter in the kitchen then, maintaining the dignity of the dining-room?

SNOW-WHITE'S LIFE EMBROIDERY FOR CHILD'S ROOM



Bring your youngster's bedro om up to date! With this group of eight large scenes from the story of Snow-White, and a number of little dwarfs extra, you can embroider a whole spread, pillow slip, curtains, and runner. The illustration shows one charming way of arranging the pieces. Use the little figures for trimmings on youngsters' clothing, if you like. The larger designs are grand for tea and hand towels, too.

BRITISH TENANTS TO ORGANISE

Over 300,000 householders and 270 tenants' associations, from all parts of Britain were represented at a convention of tenants, owner occupiers and ratepayers at Birmingham last month.

It was decided to establish a national organisation of householders, the objects of which will be to press for a new Rent Act, extending rent control to all working-class houses, to enforce maintenance of rented houses at a minimum standard of fitness, to abolish the landlord's right to distrain, to place the responsibility for fitness of houses bought under mortgage from building societies on the builders and the societies and to press for the restoration of a housing subsidy and for the compulsory provision of amenities on housing estates

MRS. Subub, having lost the key of the kitchen clock, went with her husband to get another. Mr. Subub waited across the road while his wife went into the jeweller's. Presently she came out.

"Got it?" asked Mr. Subub.

"No," said his wife

"Why not?"

"Well, Mrs. Swagger was in there buying pearls so I couldn't ask for a key for the kitchen clock."

"What did you do, then?"

"Oh, I just inquired how long it would take to clean a diamond tiara."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HINDU LAW OF SURVIVORSHIP

"WHY THE PRESENT HINDU LAW OF SURVIVORSHIP APPLICABLE TO JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY SHOULD BE ABOLISHED" —by K. B. Gajendragadkar, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Pleader, Satara City.

This is an essay that has won the first prize from the Indian Institute of Sociology. The writer explains the essentials according to law, of the joint Hindu family, joint family property and survivorship. He points out the advantages of joint family union, e.g., protection from outside attacks, prevention of breaking of properties into small lots, the inculcation of a spirit of mutual helpfulness and service, particularly of the old and the infirm in the family, preservation of family worship, and division of labour. The disadvantages of the joint family system as now prevailing are pointed out by the author to be, the obstacle to the free and easy disposal of joint family property, dwarfing of individuality and check of initiative and enterprise, bickerings among members of the same family, increase of litigation regarding the property, liabilities of women under the system, and the doctrine of survivorship. A departure from the joint property law has been made by the Courts in the case of "obstructed heritage" and a further inroad has been made by the Hindu Gains of Learning Act of 1930.

The writer suggests that the unmarried daughter ought to get a share in the family property as she used to do in the Vedic times, her share being lesser than that of a married son; that there should be no distinction between married and unmarried daughters; the wife should be invested with full powers over her share in the family estate rendering its sale without her express consent illegal; Dr. Deshmukh's Act should be amended by providing that the estate that devolves on a widow along with the son, shall be her absolute property; she should have a definite share which she should be free to deal with; a person should be allowed to make a lawful will disposing of his undivided interest in joint family property; in fact, the law as to wills under the Dayabhag law should be extended to all over India; the registration of wills should be made compulsory, etc.

The author has made a serious and earnest attempt to bring out the existing defects in the joint family system and suggested methods for removing some of them, which deserve the careful attention of lawyers, legislators and social reformers.

N. H. P.

"Indian Sugar"

"Indian Sugar," which is the official organ of the Indian Sugar Syndicate of Calcutta, in its July number gives a review of the industry for the year 1938-'39. The review is full of Indian and international statistics and those who are interested in the industry will do well to study them. This issue contains the report of the Joint Power Alcohol and Molasses Inquiry Committee, set up by the United Provinces and Bihar Governments. The report stresses the need of having governmental control over the new industry. The number also contains usual monthly features, among which activities of the Syndicate and notes will be found interesting.

I. L. O. YEAR-BOOK 1938-39

The I.L.O. Year-Book 1938-39, which has just appeared, is the ninth issue of this annual publication of the International Labour Office. It is a publication which has always been unique, since no other organisation in the world is in a position to offer all the information which it gives in such convenient and up-to-date form.

The present issue, moreover, contains a number of improvements. It continues, as in the past, to provide a survey of national and international developments in all that concerns industrial and labour conditions but the information is now more concisely presented. No matter of importance is omitted, but the outstanding features are selected from the great mass of material in the possession of the Office, so that it is possible to gain a comprehensive view of each subject treated and to preserve a right perspective.

Since the Year-Book is also to some extent a work of reference, its use as such has been made easier by an enlarged and improved index.

The volume contains eleven chapters. The first consists of a short account of the International Labour Organisation's own activities; of changes in the membership of the Organisation; of the state of ratification and application of international labour Conventions; and of the work of the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The second chapter—"Industrial Organisations and Social Movements"—briefly describes the activities of all those bodies throughout the world that are in a position to help forward the work of the Organisation: the organised forces of production and labour, the churches and religious movements and private international organisations.

Chapter III is devoted to economic developments and sets out (with the help of twelve tables) the main outline of the economic changes during the year.

"Conditions of Work" are covered by Chapter IV: hours of work and allied questions, industrial medicine, the prevention of industrial accidents, the protection of women, young persons and children, labour inspection and the social aspects of managements.

Chapter V deals with social insurance. It consists of 47 short monographs describing the changes in the various national systems, surveys international developments and ends with some general conclusions.

"Remuneration of Labour" is the subject of Chapter VI: it covers wage policy and family allowances.

Chapter VII describes developments in the field of employment and unemployment: the labour market, measures to increase and maintain the demand for labour (especially by a policy of large-scale public works), vocational guidance and training, the finding of employment, unemployment insurance and relief, and lastly, special measures, particularly for the assistance of elderly workers, whose situation is at present an acute problem in a number of countries.

Chapter VIII is devoted to migration.

Under the title "Labour Law" Chapter IX discusses a series of questions of present-day importance: right of combination in trade unions, collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, etc.

The chapter on "Living Conditions," which had been temporarily omitted from the last issue, is now revived (Chapter X). It contains four sections: Nutrition, Housing, Workers' Spare Time and Co-operation.

Chapter XI, the last, deals with special problems of certain categories of workers who are generally covered by special legislation, salaried employees, professional workers, home workers, agricultural workers, seamen and Native labour.

The Appendix contains a number of tables: a list of States Members of the Organisation, a list of permanent delegates accredited to the International Labour Office, the number and distribution of ratifications of international labour Conventions registered during the year, the composition of delegations to the International Labour Conference and changes in the Governing Body connected with the Organisation. Finally, a series of tables gives statistics of membership of the international trade union federations and of the national central federations affiliated to them.

A table is inserted at the end of the volume showing the state of ratification and application of Conventions on 15 March 1939.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

That the people of each country should, first, determine for themselves what personal liberties they consider as necessary for the spiritual, intellectual, political and economic development which they envisage as desirable, and, second, in attempting to safeguard these liberties they would have to take into consideration the nature, adaptability and sympathy of the people at large for the practical operation of any part of the constitution, is the suggestion which Prof. James Truslow Adams puts forward in a weighty contribution on "Government and Personal Liberty" he makes to the August issue of "The Aryan Path." He maintains truly that "Government cannot be based on a theory or a text. It must be based on the hearts, the wills, the minds and the character of the nation."

Among the other interesting articles in the same issue are "Faith in the Future" by Claude Houghton, "The Science of the Five Fires" by Nalini Kanta Gupta, "Industrious Idleness" by Constance Williams, "The Use of Leisure" by John More, "The Childless Mother" by Fern Mack and "Gifted Children" by G. S. Krishnayya.

SPEECHES OF INDIAN LEADERS

"INDIA SPEAKS": By B. Koyal (S. K. Lahiri & Co., Ltd., Calcutta).

This is part of the Lahiri Literature series and is a short of anthology consisting of speeches from some of the great Indian leaders, past and present.

It is carefully constructed and well-chosen and does credit to the compiler. Beginning with Ram Mohan Roy (1774-1833), he comes down to the present-day leaders, among whom are the Mahatma, Mrs. Naidu, Jawaharlal and so many others. Mr. Koyal quotes well. From Mrs. Naidu he picks her very touching address on the occasion of the Deshbandhu's death. Dr. Ansari speaks on communal relations. The Aga Khan gives advice to young men. And strangely does Mr. Jinnah mourn the death of the great Gokhale. My only criticism of the book is that it is far too scanty. There is place in India for a greater anthology, which could be read to great purpose and to great effect by the generations which are to come.

D.F K.

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A Page For Women

FEMALE INITIATIVE IN COURTSHIP

Sound Basis For Marriag

FEMALE "initiative in courtship" is not as brand new as it seems to us. Before the beginning of modern civilization, in that legendary era of matriarchy, women not only chose their husbands but controlled them, writes Margaret Jacobson in the "New York Times".

Women were the first settlers; only women exercised agriculture and gained considerable superiority, because they had control of the very important food supply. As long as man's hunting equipment was imperfect and consequently the hunter's bag uncertain, it was woman who supplied the main part of the food.

As a matter of fact, civilization augmented man's power and deprived woman of rights. Wife-purchase became the usual form of marriage. A woman was bought, because her working power could be exploited. Polygamy meant of man that more hands were at his disposal. Polygamy was profitable; a great number of wives guaranteed cheap production.

FOES OF WOMEN.

The grotesque irony of history is shown by the fact that slaves became the worst foes of women. By their encroachment on woman's labour, slaves lessened the economic function and importance of women and thereby their position and value. Women were gradually confined to their homes. Possession of more than one wife was no longer profitable.

It would be an error to undervalue household work, which in the past required most diverse capacities and activities, and yet, as a matter of fact, managing a household did not raise the social status of woman.

A change in the ideas of legislators has been produced by the working women—more correctly, by women whose labour is paid for. Again, the increased social and legal credit of woman has its very cause in her considerable share in economic production.

As a large part of household work is now done by industry outside of the home, and as this development will increase in the future, the sphere of the house will occupy a housewife less and less.

Marriage is dependent upon an economic law forbidding any waste of economic power. The more time-saving devices are developed, the less the housewife's time is profitably employed in the home.

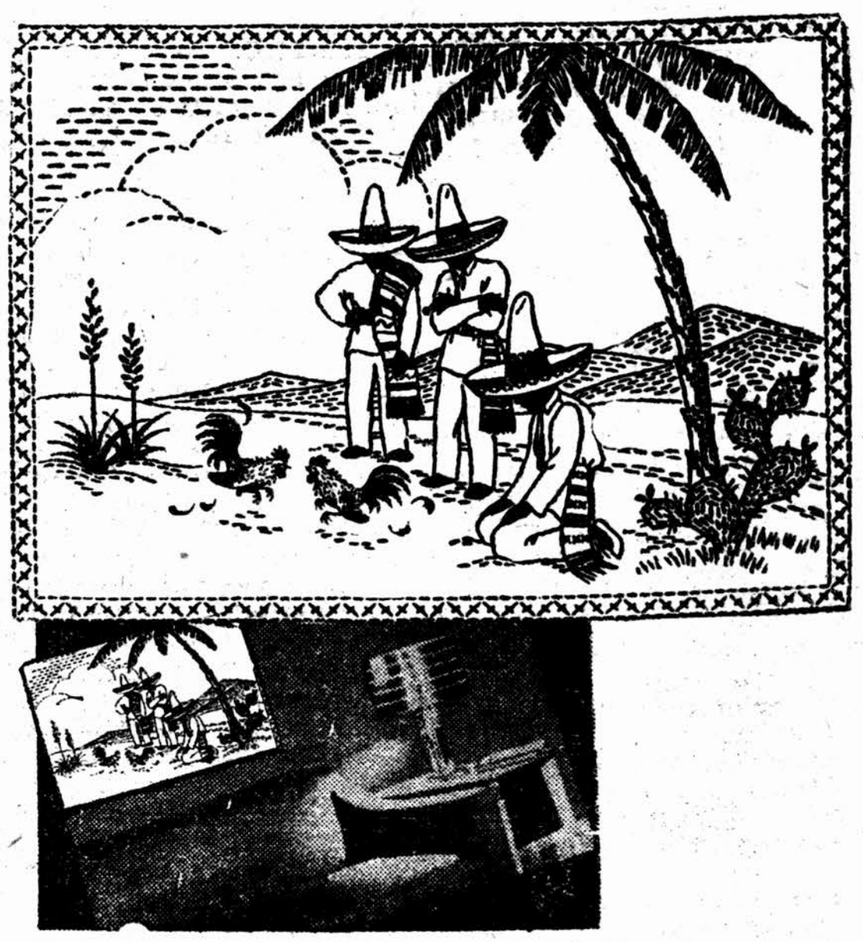
Future marriage will be influenced by an economic process, by that division of labour which man passed through in the past. The number of professions and business careers occupied by members of the female sex will become greater and more varied.

THE HOUSEWIFE TRADITION.

Household cares do not lend themselves to the development of woman's individual inclinations and abilities. Up to the present it was taken for granted that a woman was not only born for but was also qualified for the task of housewife. The intelligent and the stupid woman, the scientifically or artistically gifted and the untalented woman had to perform the same life-task: the management of a household. If women, in general, came up to the requirements expected from them in this field, it resulted from the fact that from one generation to another not only a certain capacity for household work was inherited but also a mental disposition. Subconsciously the housewife tradition was rooted so firmly in female minds that even a great artist felt ashamed not to be considered a good house-keeper.

To an increasing extent we find a desire in women to gain economic independence by earning a living. We have to face a tendency which, originating in necessity, is irresistible. The normal marriage in the future will be a partnership whose financial burden is borne by both husband and wife. On an economic basis of her own and in a respected position a girl faces a man with a sound self-reliance. Her financial independence will encourage her to let the man of her choice know that she wants marriage with him. A development in this direction is not to be stopped.—("New York Times.")

EMBROIDERED MEXICAN SCEN E



Homes to-day may well contain some furnishings or furniture of the Mexican trend, giving a picturesque background which is something to be admired. You can thus make a picture or wall panel for your home that will excite "Oh's" and "Ah's." The size of this picture is 17 by 24.

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Mrs. Madhuri R. Kurup, M.A., who is returning to India from Oxford after obtaining a certificate in Public Administration there. She hails from Trivandrum where she is engaged in social reconstruction work.

Marriage Bureau Set Up In Jail

Operation of a matrimonial agency with a nation-wide mail-order clientele hunting "ideal mates" was uncovered on July 1, in Ohio Penitentiary.

W. F. Amrine, acting warden, said that the agency was operated with convict help by S. M. Current, superintendent of the prison's Bertillon Bureau. Mr. Amrine suspended Current pending further investigation of what was known as "the Idealist Club."

Mr. Amrine said that he found numerous form letters, application blanks, a list containing about 300 names and descriptions of apparent "club members" and several photographs.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

Art Not A Political Bauble

DESTINY OF ART IS SHAPED BY ARTISTS — ART ANCILLARY TO THE POLITICAL IDEOLOGY - ESSENTIALS OF THE GROWTH OF ART — COMPREHENSIVE EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART IN LONDON — A DEFINITE ASSURANCE NEEDED — GLORIA STUART ON FILM-CAREER — 'ART' AND 'CULTURE' EXHIBITION.

Miss Marion Verne, the American dancer, gave, some time back, her impressions of the pleasant movements of Herr Hitler that his eyes go dreamy and that he sees nothing in the room when he talks about architecture. Modern Germany has not neglected art, but has not, at the same time, kept it immune from the dictatorial clutches. "Degenerate" art is not without any political significance, because it is the discovery made by dictators of art.

By D. G. VYAS

Destiny Of Art

HERR HITLER discussed art at the festival of German art at Munich. His view, that moulders of political forms of nations must also shape art according to the political demands, will not receive unanimous acceptance. The destiny of art is shaped by artists and not by politicians. Shaping art according to political demands definitely deprives artists of their prerogative.. An approach to art with a political bias is hostile to the genuine growth of art.

Eccentricity

The craze for research has swept over the domain of art as well in Europe. Some of the modern tendencies of art that are clearly manifest in various fads and fashions have been almost verging on eccentricity. But no form or style of art can be arbitrarily dismissed as degenerate unless it is analysed purely from the artistic point of view. Politics is no criterion to adjudge the quality of art.

Art Not Free

Art, in some of the countries of Europe, is being ruthlessly persecuted and reduced to the state of a political bauble. A painter, musician or an actor is not allowed to dwell under his vine and fig tree if the expression of his art does not conform to or nurture the political ideology. "National Socialism" of Germany and "Socialistic realism" of Russia have been dominating art and clipping its wings in the two countries. They cannot tolerate the fluency and flow of the expression of art and, therefore, divert its course in the channels determined by the political exigencies.

Despotism

The growth of art presupposes freedom and, perhaps, greater freedom than that which conduces to the awakening of the political consciousness of a nation. The trend of relegating art to a position ancillary to the political ideology is tantamount to a type of despotism to which art was never subjected. Art wanes and withers if entangled in the welter of political forces. Supreme and not servile art should be the objective of a nation that claims itself to be politically strong.

Politician And Artist

The nations, which are in the clutches of political overlords who twiddle with art, ought to realise that a producer of art is as much a nation-builder as a politician and is entitled to the same amount of freedom enjoyed by the latter. Oppressive political ideals cannot nourish artistic genius. Art germinates and grows on the soil of freedom, peace and tolerance, but recedes and recoils if subjected to a regimented system of administration.

Artist And Soldier

An artist and a soldier are poles apart. A command to the artist to mould his art in a particular fashion tends to paralyse his creative processes and to the production of art-stereotyped. But do the nations which are ambitious of getting politically great aspire to be artistically great as well?

Camel Study, near Fort of Agra by B. K. Bhatt.

Their attitude towards art gives the reply in negative, because they place the artist and the soldier on the same footing.

Ephemeral Fashions

It is true that some curious fashions of art have swamped and almost convulsed the art-world of Europe. To the statement of Herr Hitler that the swindle of decadent art has been swept away, it should be added that the fashions of art which are not evolutionary processes are ephemeral and die a natural death, but they cannot be killed by a stroke of the pen.

Art Unfettered

The progress of art is, to a great extent, accelerated by the keen art-consciousness of the community and not by the slavish adaption, by artists, of their creative activities to the political demands of the country. A nation, which values art as a cultural asset, should maintain its position beyond the pale of religious and political influences and should, at the same time, develop its artistic sense in order to appreciate the genuineness of art. Art-genuine should be art-unfettered.

Exhibition In Winter

The exhibition of the art of Greater India in London in winter is a settled fact. The limited scope of the exhibits will represent to an extremely limited extent what India was and how its art inspired arts of its neighbours in the exhibition, but what India is at present will remain a mystery to the British public.. There is a reference, in the communique issued by the Royal Academy, to the lack of enthusiasm in India for a comprehensive exhibition. Whatever may be the official attitude it should be emphatically stated that the public opinion is neither apathetic nor averse to it. Will the Academy go beyond the precincts of officialdom and take stock of the feelings of India?

Definite Assurance

But, the idea of a comprehensive exhibition has not evaporated. It will materialise at some future date, probably after the proposed exhibition has whetted the appetite for it. The academy should note that vague assurances will not satisfy the public opinion in India unless it declares the proposed exhibition as a stopgap as suggested by Lord Antrim and fixes an approximate time for another comprehensive exhibition.

Cottage Industries

According to the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, who presided at the Madras Agricultural College Day and Conference, a museum, with the object of giving fillip to cottage industries, is to be located in every district of the Madras Presidency. The Government of Bombay is also understood to be contemplating to open an emporium in Bombay for the display and marketing of the products of cottage industries and handicrafts.

Right Procedure

It is said that the Government of Bombay has sought the co-operation of the All-India Spinners' Association and Mr. V. V. Jerajani and has lent the services of Mr. Rajendra Surkatha, the drawing teacher of the Sorabji J. J. Training College for men, Surat, to the Revenue department. Mr. Surkatha will study the conditions of important industries and crafts and submit a report to the Spinner's Association.

Artistic Handicrafts

Artistic handicrafts should claim special attention of the Government. Careful survey will be a necessary preliminary to the scheme for their development and the emporium will stimulate demand for them. But, it should be noted that any scheme for their development should not subordinate their artistic aspect to the economic and industrial considerations.

Not Bed Of Roses

Gloria Stuart of Hollywood does not regard the film career as a bed of roses. Film acting, according to her is a tough business. It presupposes aptitude, training from early years and seriousness. Mrs. Sheekman's views ought to appeal to artistes and producers of India in which stardom requires to be recognised as a rare distinction of artistic merits.

Useful Exhibition

That art is a potent medium of instruction was illustrated by the 'Art' and 'Culture' Exhibition organised by the Students' Cultural Group last week at the Aryan Education Society School, Girgaum. The exhibits, which included posters, photographs and records, depicted the different aspects of life in the countries like China, Spain, Czechoslovakia and especially Russia. Posters of the literacy campaign in Bombay and photographs of Kisan and States' Peoples' movements in India added to the attraction of the exhibition.

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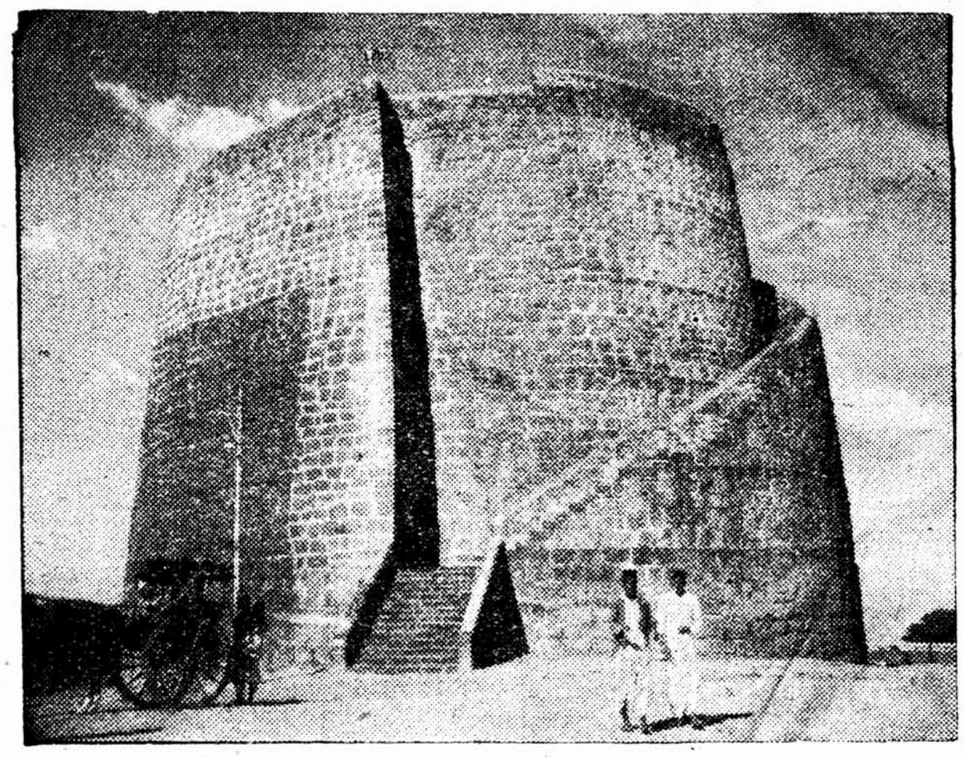


Upli Burz.

The City

Or, The Embodiment Of Royal Vanity?

MUSINGS AMIDST THE MONUMENTS OF BIJAPUR'S PAST GLORY

By K. S. KARANTH

IN that vast plain of black cotton soil of the Deccan, where miles after miles you may traverse without meeting a single brook to quench your parched throat or a single hill to break the monotony of the low straight horizon, you find this ancient city of victory 'Vijayapura' as it was once called, or Bijapur as it is now styled. All round is desert land, with sparse vegetation, and a prey to constant draught and famine. Sun-glare and fine alluvial dust conspire to draw tears from your poor eyes. Yet the vanity of some ancient chieftain made him choose this very place to commemorate some victory of his, as the name 'Vijaypur' suggests. Sheer vanity it was that made it a city and not much of sanity on the part of the Sultans of Bijapur, who further made it the citadel of a kingdom.

Rise Of Bahamani Dynasty

During the eleventh century Vijayapur belonged to the Western Chalukyas and during the next two centuries it passed into the hands of the Yadavas of Devagiri, and finally it fell to the share of its Muslim conquerors, when Mallik Kafar wrenched it from the Hindu Kings. When the Bahamani dynasty freed itself from the Delhi Empire of Khiljis, Bijapur formed the seat of one of the four provinces constituted under the Gulburga Sultans. In 1489 the Governor of Bijapur, finding the Sultan weak-kneed, ceased owing allegiance to him and styled himself as Adil Shaha, after which period it actually became an embodiment of Royal vanity.

All round Bijapur flourished Muslim kingdoms of Bidar, Gulburga, Ahmednagar and Golcanda. Added to it was the powerful Vijaynagar Empire, with the Sultans of Bijapur were ever at war. An open city it was in the midst of a great plain, open to attack always by vigilant enemies. Hence, the early Sultans spent all their energy to safeguard the city. Huge fort walls were built with strong gateways and stronger bastions. Numberless guns, small and big gaped out from these bastions and challenged the invader, if one would dare. No temptations were there to build nice homes and palaces, for even their neighbours would not shirk to make good with whatever things they could lay hands on, if opportunity was afforded. So, the only vent to public luxury was the construction of tombs and mosques, for no Muslim would touch them. And one dire need of the day was water. They with wonderful effort and skill built storage tanks and canals, making the city water-supply unfailing. Even to-day the town of Bijapur has this legacy from the Adilshahi Kings. Begum Talav and the tank near Torvi, four miles off from Bijapur, stand to their credit.

Downfall Of Vijayanagar

But, a grandiloquent lavishing of wealth, not unmixed with pride and vanity, comes after the final victory over the Kings of Vijayanagar, at the battle of Rakkastangadi. That was in 1565. The victory to the Sultans brought to them almost fabulous wealth by way of loot and plunder from the terror-stricken people of Vijayanagar. With this vast resource, and hoardes of craftsmen belonging to the defeated Kings who now became unemployed and drifted on to the neighbouring kingdoms, Bijapur took on a new glamour. The Sultans set out to rival the Hindu Kings of Vijayanagar, who had earned a name for building temples and palaces. As a challenge to them the Sultans built tombs and Mosques. They were not slow to realise the fame of their kinsmen in Agra and Delhi who lavished money on architecture on an unheard of scale, of course with greater taste and refinement. Now Ali Adil I, who himself participated in the battle of Rakkastangadi, commemorates his victory by building a mosque. His Jani Masjid is a huge affair. It can house a congregation of nearly three thousand. But, for all appearance it is bald and unappealing.

In almost everything the Bijapur Sultan did, there clearly is reflected their ambition for greatness. Their monuments one by one get more and more vain. See the huge arch before the Gagan mahal, an audience hall built by the very builder of the Jami Masjid. It has a span of 61 ft. The hall or remains of it that we find now, is too bald. See the huge bastion, 'Upli Buruz', that was ordered to be built to satisfy the vanity of some captain. It again is something big without in the least being beautiful.

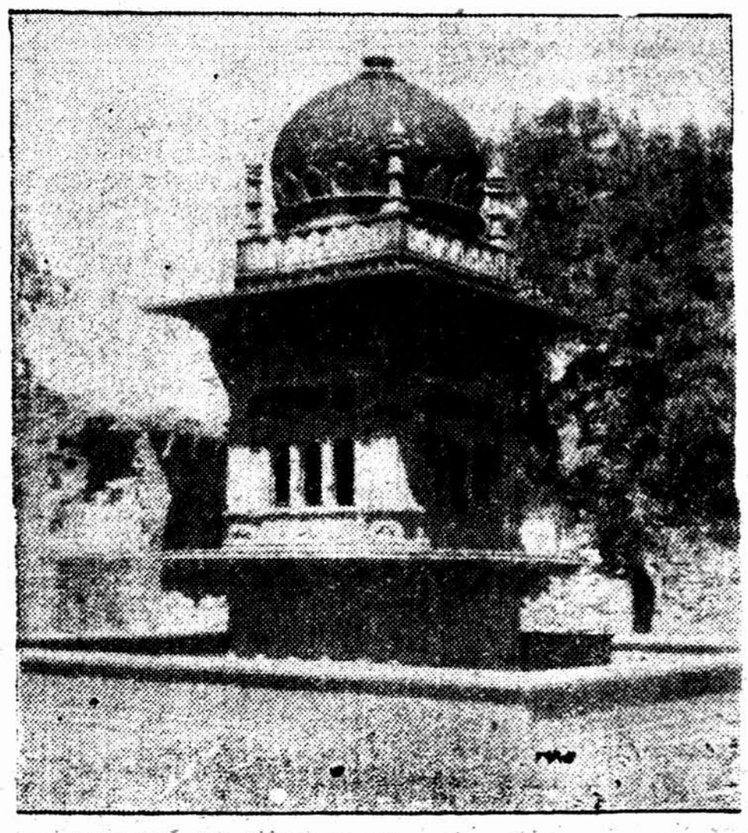
See the Bari-kaman, that arch over the road from the Palace to the masjid. It looks big beyond purpose. As a matter of fact, the famous tomb of Mahmmud Shaha built by himself for himself and the half-built Bara-kaman, the hall of twelve arches, speak amply of the vanity of their builders. Of these big and 'bada' things, the Golgumbuz really needs mention.

Awe-Inspiring Gol Gumbaz

One driving to the city of Bijapur, is greeted by the sight of the Gol Gumbaz from a distance of more than twenty miles. In that undulated plain of the Deccan, it calls the tourist's attention and seems to shout out loudly to him 'Come, I am here'., As you approach the city, its voice is more and more manifest. Even after you get into the city, it calls for your attention. And when you actually move towards it from close quarters, it awe-inspires you with its size. Its pinnacle rises to a height of 198 ft. from the base and its dome rests on four huge walls, together covering at one stretch an interior space of nearly 18,000 sq. ft.—a much larger area than the largest dome, that of the St. Peter's at Rome, claims to cover.

Bald yet bold, plain yet dignified with conscious pride this monument seems to claim all homage that the Taj in Agra claims for itself. But, alas, there is no Jumna to lave its feet. And more than that, Shah Jehan's love for his mortal companion inspired the Taj. That dream of love we cannot compare with this nightmare

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I'M NOT GONNA TAKE JUST ANY OLD JOB— I'M GONNA FIND ONE AT FIVE THOUSAND PER!
YOU MEAN FIVE THOUSAND PERHAPS!
GLADYS PARKER
7-8



Jalmandir.

Of Victory

of pride. One cannot look at the Gol Gumbaz except in awe and the sight is soothed only after you have moved away to a distance of a mile or more from structure. But, as a piece of engineering nothing can rival it. The Whispering gallery within the huge dome of Gol Gumbaz is very interesting. It echoes and re-echoes your faintest murmur ten or more times. and if you laugh, like some unseen ghost it hurls your voice back at you as a peal of contemptuous laughter.

Cult Of Gun And Gold

Bijapur seemed to me to proclaim a cult of gun and gold. Both it possessed in plenty. Guns every year, like the armament racer of to-day, grew bigger and bigger in size. The one at Upli Burz is the tallest of the lot, measuring as much as 30ft. 9 inches. And the big brass gun called Mulk-i-Maidan, lying on one of the fort walls, is 14ft. 4in. long with a bore of 2ft. 4 inches. There are many more guns lying about in all parts of the city, proclaiming their cult. The sizes of most of the monuments declare in unequivocal terms their value in terms of gold. But the aesthetic mind in vain wanders round Bijapur to find some food. Only two or three pieces of work may satisfy this mind to some extent. The twin-buildings of Ibrahim Roza hold our interest for a while. Their lovely corridors, arches and calligraphy are interesting. But the domes that top the two halls do not seem to go into them nicely as is the case with that of the Taj. They look like ones that came there by accident.

There is a small little water tower called the Jalmandir near the present five storied remnant of a once seven-storied building. There is the Mehtar Mahal, some short distance from here, but in the citadel itself. These are pieces of more aesthetic and delicate design

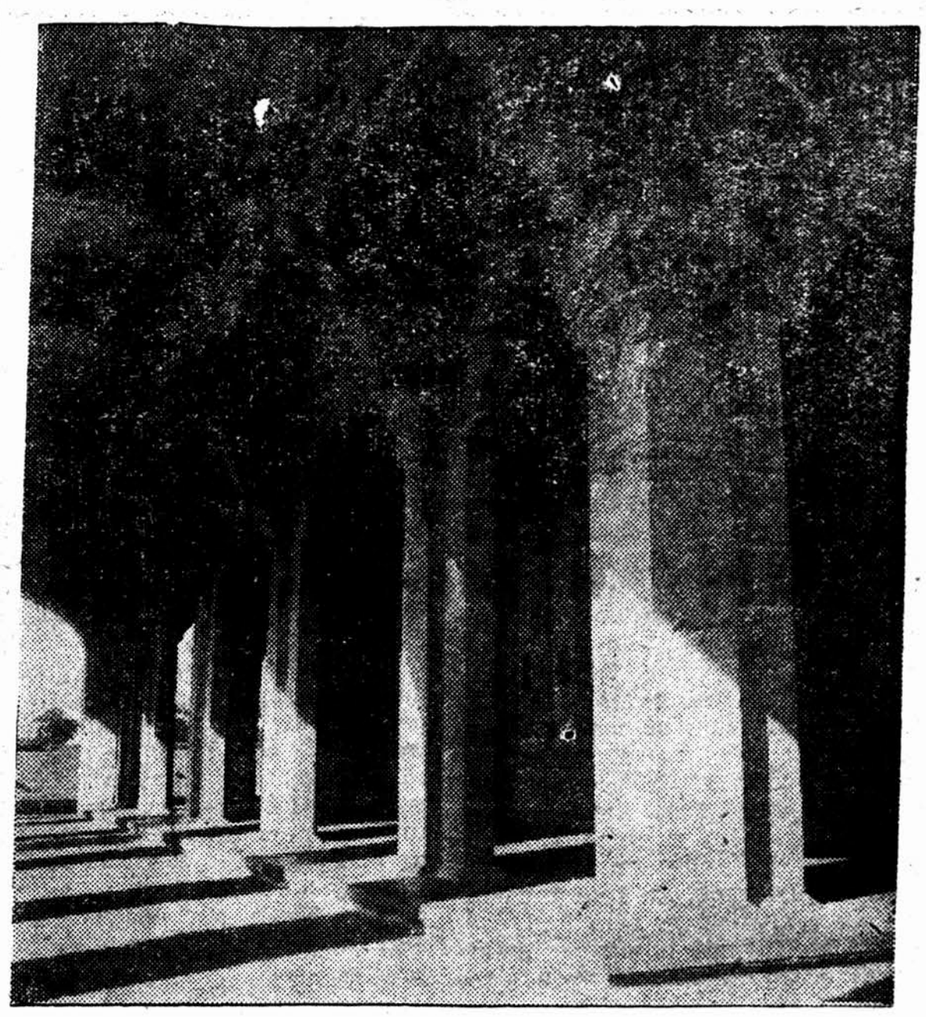
To the seeker of truth who wants to turn towards Mecca, this place offers a small little mosque in the Mecca Masjid. This is to Bijapur what the pearl mosque is to Agra. But certainly, the Jami Masjid can never claim the beauty of its namesake in Delhi.

The visitor who has a little more patience should not fail to visit the Nagarkhana, which at present houses a lovely collection of archaeological finds. The carpets and procelains that you find in it, though nice, do not speak of local craftsmen, but there are a few miniature water colours of the Moghul school worthy of mention. It is like an oasis in a desert. The portrait of an Abyssinian chief, the one of Chandbibi, a picture of two sisters and the one of Rambhasani, a concubine of some Sultan, show exquisite workmanship.

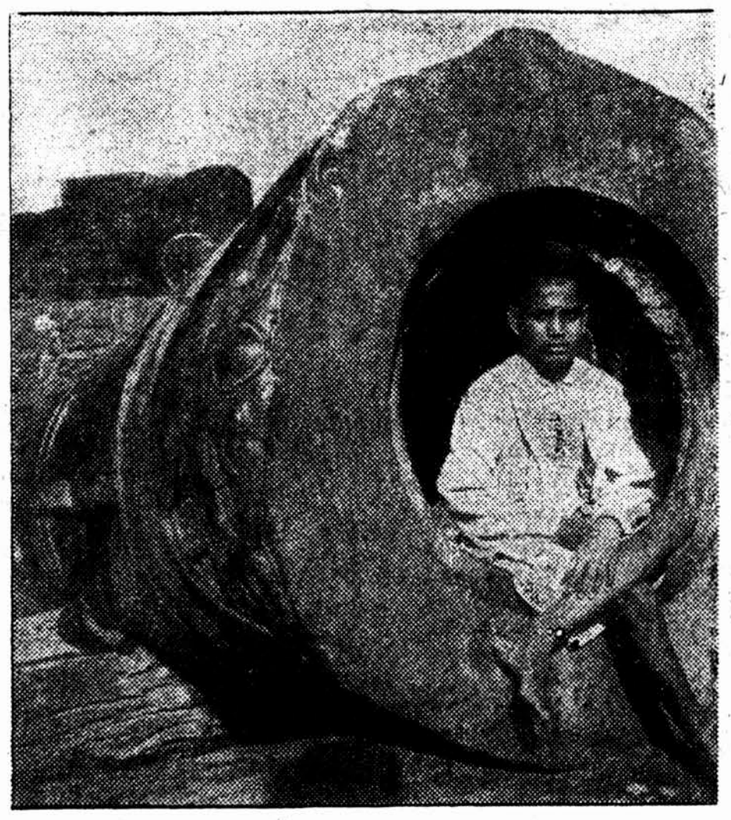
Voice From The Past

The Asar Mahal, at present in half-preservation, has, in one of its rooms, a lot of mural and decorative paintings. The murals show distinctive Western touch and the decorative wall designs in rich blue and gold, even in the present faded condition, are too loud. Like Humpi and Delhi, this town of Bijapur too evokes in you a lot of dreams about the past. When you visit the ruined palaces, lines of purdha-clad silent maidens, perhaps moving to attend the Masjid, seem to cross your path. When you approach the cool Jalmandir, standing solitarily, you catch a faint glimpse of the noble queen Chandbibi, who once made history in the Deccan. When you visit the Tajbawri, the water storage enclosed by high walls, you think of the peaceful submission of the womanhood of Bijapur to the artless clutches of the otherwise valiant warriors of the past. And when you stroll endlessly on those massive fort walls, you almost feel the visiting hordes of an enemy army. A voice from the open murmurs in vengeance—"You, Bijapur—you will never have a day of rest." Thousands of fighting souls must have been murdered there in cold blood. A larger number had their voices stilled not by shortage of ammunition or lack of valour, but by thirst, crying for water, that sweetening sauce of life. This whispered curse, starts one's mind to aimless wandering.

In a way, you get a similar feeling in Fatepur Sikri, but there the wind wishes to cling to and stay on in that forlorn place. But, here, it wants to run away from the sight as far as it can.



A Corridor in the Ibrahim Roza.



The Big Brass Gun, "Mulk -i-Maidan."

SYNTHETIC FLAPPER

By A. N. KAPUR

Since the day Adam fell for Eve, Woman has been Man's poetry, his hope, his joy, his inspiration—the beacon light of all his ambitions, and his aspirations. The "God's great truth-teller", as Mrs. Browning designates the poets, have flown to transcendental heights of ecstasy in painting beautiful visions of womanly charm and grace.

She was a form of life and light
That seen, became a part of sight
And rose, where'er I turn'd mine eye
The morning star of memory!
—BYRON.

Through all the ages, the magic of a Woman's face has drawn Man by a mysterious fascination. The knight found his richest guerdon in her smile as he went forth to battle, the minstrel and the bard, inspired by her presence brought from the harp a music, pulsating with a tremulous and overmastering passion, and the artist thrilled by a loftier ambition to excel as he flung her image on the canvas or wrought in the enduring marble the matchless outline of her form, created works of sheer beauty. To man, woman has been an eternal mystery,—un-understandable, unfathomable. Man surrounded her with a halo of Romance. When he saw her draped in long, flowing, wraithlike garments and filmy veils he failed to realise that a woman of flesh and blood was behind the clouds. To his fond gaze even her feet beneath her petticoat appeared "like little mice" that stole in and out. It is strange that man, whose mighty intellect discovered continents, spanned rivers with marvellous bridges, invented warships, airplanes, submarines, poison gas and all the intricate things of civilization, should have failed to fathom a trivial thing like a woman. Probably, the dream was so beautiful, so enchanting that he did not wish to open his eyes.

But, alas! Woman herself has torn aside the veil of Romance in which Man's fancy had so long enshrouded her. In this age of undress, of knickerbockers, riding breeches, and skirts even on the street, that leave no doubt as to the existence of the knees, every man is cognizant of woman's anatomy, almost as is the physician. Shorn of her "silken snare" "whose every hair a soul doth bind", Woman entered into the rush and clamour of this prosaic world and shattered Man's beautiful illusion which he had cherished so long.

A Living Fraud

And if any lingering breath of romance still persisted, it was dissipated under the analytical gaze of a chemist. According to Dr. E. F. Armstrong, the modern girl is merely a vehicle for carrying about the world a collection of impositions, a mannequin for advertising the synthetic products of modern magicians. If we survey the flapper in detail, so far as it is permissible to survey flappers, the very sheen of her "raven ringlets" is synthetic. Her hair is dyed with henna—a vegetable dye—or given a touch of gold of a Norse Goddess with hydrogen peroxide. Her eyes—"mystic pools of beauteous light" wherein "hearts drown" owe their sparkling brilliance and shadowy inviting depth to belladonna, while lamp black transforms eye-lashes into a dark, rich luxuriant fringe of loveliness. Her skin draws its velvety smoothness from cold creams, vanishing creams, blush creams and whatnots which are just emulsions of vegetable oils or petroleum jellies. Her cheeks and her "peach and blossom" complexion owe their delicate tints to starch, Fuller's earth, talcum, chalk, blended with carmine, Eosine, Erythrosine, Phloxine and other colouring matters. Her lips—"twin silken petals of a dewy rose"—would not have been half so tantalizing but for the lipstick made from waxes, Carmine, Eosine, etc. The witchery of her lovely hands, her dainty fingertips crested with alluringly exquisite lustre, her nails glowing with the brilliance of a tinted pearl,—in fact everything that the flapper today displays to our admiring gaze is the work of the chemist. She is a living fraud on society and a wet sponge and a cake of soap would shatter many a youngman's illusion.

No wonder the poet has said
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all the adulteries of Art.

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY

OF REAL PEOPLE

By Ursus Major

The Boy Who Vanished In to The Sky

ON Christmas Eve, 1889, twenty guests were assembled at a party given by Thomas Lerch, a farmer of South Bend, Indiana. They were people of standing, including professional men and the local Methodist clergyman, Rev. Samuel Mallelieu. In other words, they were of the class or cast likely to exaggerate the weird happenings of that eventful night.

The host of that most memorable Christmas celebration ever given in the community had a son, Oliver Lerch, an able and ambitious youth of 20 who had become his father's mainstay in attending to the chores about the farm.

At ten o'clock, while the holiday merriment was at its height, Oliver was asked to take a bucket and fetch water from the well, which was 75 yards back of the house. It was recalled that Oliver obeyed reluctantly, even sulkily, his demeanour suggesting that he was being imposed on

Five minutes later, the hilarity at the Lerch farm was silenced by piercing screams issuing from the direction of the well.

"Oliver, where are you"? the father shouted, as members of the household lighted lanterns and rushed with them to the well. But to their amazement Oliver's voice answered from somewhere in the sky.

"Help! It's got me!"

This alarm he repeated over and over. Each time it was heard it seemed to issue from further and further above, as it sounded fainter and fainter.

From the time Oliver uttered his first alarm the lanterns of the searchers failed to reveal him. He dissolved like breath into the winter wind, leaving terrified and agape the group that a few moments before had known only hilarity and mirth.

The crowd immediately scattered to beat every bush, ransack every hole and cranny in the neighbourhood.

Police and detectives immediately called to the spot combed the country round. And chances of Oliver's or his possible captor's escape were far less possible in those horse and buggy days than in our present era of fast automobiles able to whisk a runaway or a kidnap victim from across several states in a few hours.

There, at the well, stood the bucket which Oliver had unwillingly set down beside it. It was the only evidence of the tragedy. Had he wished to desert the duty imposed by his parent, would he have screamed his dramatic appeal for delivery from whatever it was that "got" him?

The archives of Fort Wayne contain statements sworn to before a notary bearing out the facts as here given. Such depositions were made by Pastor Mallelieu, by one Hirsh, a Chicago attorney, and other guests of equal responsibility.

Had Oliver been carried off by a man would he not have cried out that "he" rather than "it" had "got" him. The fact that he used the pronoun "it" was accepted as proof that either a beast or an inanimate thing had carried him away. And as there were no tall trees or buildings from whose tops his voice could have come with its increasingly distant tones, it was supposed by some that he might have been caught up by the grapnel of a balloon; but check-ups failed to show any balloons in the sky on that wintry night; and, of course, there were no airplanes in 1889.

One theory offered was that Oliver had been seized and carried aloft in the talons of a flock of eagles. The one who offered it insisted, in contradiction of the other witnesses, that he had heard the youth finally cry out: "They've got me!" instead of "It's got me!"

But those really acquainted with the habits of eagles ridiculed this theory, knowing as they did that eagles fly neither in flocks nor at night. The eagle is a bird of solitary flight and it would be impossible for the largest ever known to lift from the ground a mature man.

The story of Oliver's disappearance as told by his father seemed so fantastic to unfriendly neighbours that all sorts of rumours soon flew about. The father was described by some as a self-righteous tyrant of the class who required even their grown children to address them as "Sir" and "Ma'am"; who constantly policed them, checking the time of their goings out and comings in, the homes and other places they frequented, and the companions with whom they associated.

His Piercing Screams Issued From the Sky.

These rumours reached scandal-mongers who broadcast the theory that Lerch Sr. was responsible for his son's disappearance and knew very well where he might be found. It was when some mischiefmakers even went so far as to suggest that Thomas Lerch had done violence to his son that his pastor and other influential friends present at the fatal Christmas party went before a notary and made depositions corroborating the family's testimony.

As a last resort the father advertised far and wide for evidence as to the whereabout of his son. The result was the usual grist of conflicting and heartbreaking reports. Oliver was located in nearly every state of the Union, in Canada and Latin-America. He had been seen as a member of the Texas rangers, as a bartender in New York, as a street-car conductor in Charleston, and so on ad infinitum.

What really became of Oliver Lerch remains one of the riddles of American history. From that night when his pitiful screams were heard descending from the black clouds above his father's well, his whereabout have remained a mystery to those who knew and loved him.

(COPYRIGHT.)

"Television" To Rescue Of Epileptics

Machine Detects Abnormalities In Working Of Brain

Distinguished experts in mental medicine saw in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, last month a demonstration of a machine which translates brain abnormalities into flickering spots and lines of light on a screen rather like that of a television set

They heard speaker after speaker at the annual conference of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association stress results obtained from the use in cases of epilepsy of new drug epanutin, says the "News Chronicle".

Two epileptic subjects—a girl and a youth—had the machine demonstrated with them as patients. Their identities were not disclosed, but the 'News Chronicle' understands that one of them is the child of wealthy parents.

After the conference ended, one distinguished doctor said: "Any report that a girl of 14 had a mental age of about seven and is now almost normal, as a result of the use of the drug, is incorrect.

"The drug does not do anything of the kind, but it has very valuable uses in warding off attacks of epilepsy. It was first produced in America and numerous experiments were made on animals before it was introduced into the treatment of human beings.

"The machine I regard as a very great advance in modern scientific equipment. All abnormalities in the working of the brain can be detected, but so far only a proportion of them is known. It may well be that eventually we shall be able to identify and treat all the abnormalities which the machine detects."

TWO IN THREE PATIENTS HELPED

Epanutin (writes the Medical Correspondent) has been able to relieve completely two-third of sufferers for whom all other known remedies had failed.

The remarkable effects have been in the worst form—grand mal. Those who have had several seizures a day remain free for months on end.

Another important attribute is that epanutin is not a general depressant. All other remedies act as sedatives, and the large doses necessary to control the fits keep the sufferer continually drowsy.

Epanutin is given before meals as capsules. It is inadvisable to change suddenly to it from another drug.

If you want a child
USE CONCEPTO PRICE Rs.5

For Birth Control
SPERMIN
12 TABLETS—Re.1

For delayed and painful Menses
SCOT PILLS
(EXTRA STRONG) 24 for Rs. 2

Can be had of:- **All Important Drug-stores.**

BOMBAY:- 1. Beli Ram Bros., Princess Street.
2. S.P. Gandhi & Sons, Gwalia Tank Rd.
NAGPUR:- Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Raopara Road.

Doctor's Wife: "Haven't heard you mention old Johnson lately. What's become of him?"

"Don't know. Bit of a mystery. Complained of his breathing last time I saw him. I told him I'd soon stop that, and haven't seen him since!"

A Short Story

Sinnott Explains

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

A diamond bracelet had been stolen at a party given by the wealthy Van Horns. Young Nate Sinnott and Toby Lamb, who had been sent down from headquarters as watchdogs, and who were in the house at the time the theft occurred, left immediately by automobile in hot pursuit. The Van Horn gardener had seen two shady-looking individuals making a hasty getaway in a dilapidated looking car.

Young Detective Sinnott was chagrined. He had ambitions as a police officer, and the fact that this robbery had occurred right under his nose bothered him a good deal. Toby Lamb, who was fat and easy going and whose mind operated rather sluggishly, was less concerned.

"A diamond bracelet's been lifted. So what? It's insured, ain't it? And the guys that done it got an hour's head start on us. Don't get so hot about it, son. Gettin' excited don't get you no place."

"If I bring back that necklace it might get me some place," Nate replied grimly.

The Van Horn's was a country place and the roads round about were not much more than wooded lanes. Ten miles from the Van Horn estate the two detectives came upon a dilapidated car parked beside a cart road that wound off through the woods. They parked their own car, and, at Sinnott's insistence over Toby's objections started off up the cart road.

It was a bright moonlight night so they didn't use their flashlights.

They had progressed perhaps half a mile when they came to a clearing. Beyond the clearing was a deserted house. In front of the house was a man. Lying on the ground was another man. Sinnott whipped out his gun and advanced. The man who was standing jerked erect at his command. He was a seedy-looking individual and frightened.

He threw up his hands and began to babble excitedly about finding the man there on the ground dead. Sinnott searched him for a gun while Toby looked over the man on the ground. In one of the man's pockets Sinnott found the diamond necklace. In the prone man's head, Toby found a bullet wound.

"You," said Sinnott to his frightened prisoner, "had better talk fast. Otherwise you're headed for the hot seat."

"It wasn't me done it!" cried the prisoner. "Me, I was sleepin' in the cellar of that deserted house. I couldn't get in upstairs. I heard voices and looked out the door and here was these two guys arguin'. Suddenly one of 'em pulled a gun and shot the other guy. Then he beat it."

"Why didn't he take the bracelet, do you suppose?" Sinnott asked.

"I reckon it was because I let out a yell and scared him. I reckon they thought I was the police."

They parked their car and, at Sinnoott's insistence over Toby's objections, started off up the cart road.

"They must have been pretty stupid if they thought that," said Sinnott. "Come on, we'll take a look in the cellar. Toby, keep this man covered."

The cellar was dark and cold. Sinnott switched on his flashlight. Its beam revealed a room almost bare of furnishings save for an old rusted furnace against one wall. There was a small window in the opposite wall.

"Of course," said Sinnott, "our friend here could have been in the cellar, heard voices, seen the necklace in the moonlight, shot the man who had it and retrieved it for himself."

"Nope," said Toby, "that window's too high up for a man to stand on the floor and look out. And the shot couldn't have come from the door because it's on the wrong side of the house. Also, the bum ain't got no gun on him."

"Sure," said their prisoner, "anybody could see I didn't do it."

Sinnott studied the interior of the cellar with his flashlight. The floor was thick with dust. There were footprints everywhere, indicating that their suspect or somebody else had been there.

Suddenly Sinnott walked over to the window and stood beneath it a minute. Then he looked at the furnace. "Toby," he said "the gun's in the furnace."

"Mister," said the bum, "you're crazy!"

Toby scratched his head. "By gosh, I think he's right, Nate."

"Open the door of the furnace and reach inside," said Sinnott.

Toby hesitated, then crossed to the furnace, opened its door and thrust his hand inside. "Ouch!" he cried. "Say them ashes are hot! Some one's had a fire here."

"I had to keep warm, didn't I?" said the bum.

"No," said Sinnott. "It's a hot night. Fish beneath the ashes, Toby."

Toby did as requested. A moment later a surprised look came into his face. He withdrew his hand holding an automatic.

"Well, by gosh," he began, and just then the bum bolted for the door. The gun in Sinnott's hand roared and the bum brought up short, cringing, hanging onto his right arm.

"Now, wait a minute," said Toby, "How about this?"

"It's like this," said Sinnott. "The bum's story is okay up until the time he heard the two men talking. He wanted to see without being seen so he dragged a box over to the window and stood on it to look out. I know that because the imprint in the dust on the floor shows clearly where a box was standing. The bum saw the bracelet and shot the man who had it. The second thief got scared and ran away. Now, the box on which the bum stood is missing, and as it would be a hard thing to hide, the only logical way to dispose of it would be to burn it in the furnace. And the best place to hide a gun that had killed a man would be to place it in the furnace first and let the ashes of the burned box cover it up. Get it?"

"I get it," said Toby.

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STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

WHODUNIT? YOU?
I HAVEN'T FOUND OUT YET
HELP!
WHO? ME?
FINAL SCENES OF THE SCRIPT FOR "RETURN OF DR. X" BEING WITHHELD FROM THE CAST, NO PLAYER IN THE MYSTERY THRILLER IS SURE WHETHER OR NOT HE IS THE MURDERER!
IN "COLORADO SUNSET" LARRY CRABBE, EX-OLYMPIC SWIMMING CHAMP, IS "SAVED" FROM DROWNING BY SMILEY BURNETTE, WHO CAN'T SWIM A STROKE!
SUSAN HAYWARD, WHO MAKES HER FILM DEBUT IN PARAMOUNT'S "BEAU GESTE", WAS UNDER CONTRACT TO ANOTHER STUDIO FOR A YEAR — BUT NEVER WAS CAST IN A PICTURE!
BRUNO
1-14

AN ITALIAN JOKE

"Why don't they send the Scots to the Far East"?
"Because they have no trousers to be taken down."
(—Marc Aurelio, Italy)

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1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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26. MATRIMONIAL

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CASE AGAINST MILL DIRECTORS DISMISSED

BARODA, (By Mail.)

In the High Court of Baroda in appeal the famous case of the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. in liquidation came up for hearing recently before a joint bench of Judges viz. Justice Patkar and Justice Jhalla.

This was an appeal over a decision given by the lower court of Justice Shinde before whom the case was fought out for a number of months. The suit was in connection with misfeasance in which Mr. Lallubhai Girdharlal Parekh, President of the Board of Directors of the Company as well as the other Directors and the Managing Agents Messrs. Kantawalla were sued for damages for loss caused to the Company amounting to over Rs. 700,000.

The Directors were charged by the Official Liquidators with negligence in permitting Managing Agents to make these advances and loans to another sister mill company viz. the Maharani Mills Co., Ltd. under the same Managing Agency, without their consent in violation of the powers of the Agents as provided for by the Memorandum and the Articles of Association. The Maharani Mills Co., Ltd., went into liquidation, and as a result the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., had also to be taken into liquidation.

The Auditors of the Company were also sued for the neglect of duty, etc. Mr. Lallubhai G. Parekh was represented both in the Lower and the Upper Court by Mr. Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Manibhai Vasanji Desai, B.A., LL.B., Pleader of the High Court of Baroda. The other Directors and Auditors were represented by Mr. Pavri, Advocate and Mr. Pradhan. The Liquidators were represented by Mr. Kirtikar, Pleader, assisted by Mr. Ramniklal, Pleader.

The appeal went on for three days and while deciding the Judges held that the Managing Agents acted within their powers and that there was no negligence whatever on part of the Directors. Thus the Appeal was dismissed with cost.

Cinema Shows & Variety Entertainments In Aid Of Hospital

The Adams Wyne Hospital authorities have arranged Bridge and Manjong Drive, Cinema shows, Variety entertainment, etc. during the next month in aid of the Hospital which is entirely free and maintains 70 beds and in addition gives aid to about 100 out-door patients. The following is the programme so far:—

Bridge and Mahjong Drive at P.V.M. Gymkhana at 10-30 a.m. on Sept. 14.

Wednesday Sept. 13:—Ball at the Eros—under the patronage of H. E. the Governor—Tickets Rs. 3 Special Cabaret, Buffet sideshows, etc.

Sat. Sept. 16:—Children's Cinema Tea at the Taj—Rs. 1/8 Western Electric Company are arranging Films of Mickey Mouse —perhaps Pop Eye, etc.

Monday Sept. 18—Grand Variety Entertainment at the Regal. Tickets Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and 12 As. Boxes at special rates.

Also "Rupert Rupea" a Donkey —is to parade the town collecting pennies or pies.

There is a Gold and Silver Scrap Collection Box at Army and Navy Stores, at the Adam Wylie Hospital and C/o Mrs. Seddon Al Cazar, Gamadia Rd., Cumballa Hill Also Mr. Bokhari of A.I.R. is to put on a show for us at the Royal Opera House—Date has not yet been fixed.

Donations for this Hospital will be gratefully received by Mrs. Seddon at the above address.

STARVATION FACES BHILS

Scarcity Of Rain Brings About Grim Suffering In Dohad.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD (By Mail).

The situation of the Bhil tract comprising of two talukas of Dohad and Jhalod is becoming more and more acute as the days roll on without a drop of rain. The sky remains clear and there is no visible signs of rain in near future.

The total rainfall is 4 inches 66 cents only. The last rain was on 17th July measuring only 34 cents. The distress is deepening more and more. Crops of maize groundnuts etc., are fast withering. and paddy is almost destroyed and there is no hope of reviving if it rains within a day or two. The Bhil who is very poor has nothing left with him to fall back upon.

All his scanty resources are exhausted. He migrates from one place to another in search of labour to his utter disappointment. Dacoities and crimes are on an increase though not recorded with the Police Department

Last night in the town of Dohad about 50 Bhils invade a granary of ground-nuts and breaking open the granary took away ground-nuts. Help came late and the thieves made their escape. In villages also thefts have increased

Green grass which grew has withered and cattle are starving in the eastern portion of Dohad Taluka. How to save the cattle is a great problem

Scarcity of water is facing with all its terrible consequences. It is a problem which is very difficult to solve. The future of these talukas is very gloomy as the population is mostly of Bhils who are poor, and without any resources.

DOHAD PRAYS FOR RAIN

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, August 10

There are no rains for the last one month. Distress is acute and starvation has already begun. Hindus and Muslims are offering prayers for invoking the God of Rain.

Muslims are daily taking out processions with prayers for rains. Thefts have increased and famine is raging in countryside. Cattle are dying for want of fodder and if relief works are not opened shortly people will die of starvation.

Sahajananda's Appeal

BIHTA, (By Mail)

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, all-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following appeal to make a grand success of the Kisan Day, September 1.

The 1st of September, "the all-India Kisan Day," is fast approaching.

This is the fifth A.I. Kisan Day and with the phenomenal awakening amongst the Kisans alongside of the deterioration of the agrarian condition and the consequent gradual deepening of the all-round crisis and also of the impending world conflagration the Day has assumed a growing importance of its own.

Its success is, therefore, to be counted only if it truly mirrors and echoes the actual state of affairs of the peasantry and the country by holding gigantic meetings and demonstrations on the 1st of September, on an un-precedented scale in every nook and corner of the country and by reiterating the demands and the resolutions of the all-India Kisan Sabha adopted from time to time and declaring the resolve and the importance of the Kisans to fight the freedom's battle to an early finish.

Controlling Supply Of Fodder And Grain

Governor Promulgates Ordinance

Relief For Bombay Province Till Bill Is Passed Into Law

Distribution And Regulation Of Prices To Meet Emergency

POONA, Aug. 12.

HIS Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, has in exercise of the powers conferred, by Section 88 of Government of India Act, 1935, promulgated an Ordinance to provide for control of distribution of fodder and grain, including regulation of prices thereof, in the Province of Bombay.

The Ordinance runs thus:—

Need For Control

"Whereas the Governor of Bombay is satisfied that circumstances exist in certain areas in the Province of Bombay which render it necessary for them to take immediate action for the purpose of controlling and regulating the supply and distribution of fodder and grain, including regulation of prices thereof.

And whereas the Legislature of the Province is not in session, and whereas steps are being taken to move a Bill in the Chambers to make immediate provisions for taking action until the said Bill is passed into Act.

Now, therefore, in the exercise of the powers conferred, by Section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in pursuance of instructions from the Governor-General under proviso B, to sub-Soction (1) of the said Section, the Governor of Bombay is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Application For Whole Of Bombay Province

(1) This Ordinance may be called the Bombay Fodder and Grain Control Ordinance 1939.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Province of Bombay. The ordinance empowers the provincial Government to declare from time to time that famine or scarcity prevails in any local area in the Province for such period as the Government may direct. On such declaration being made by notification in the official Gazette the Government is empowered to declare all contracts for sale of fodder or grain of any kind entered into, on or after the date specified in the notification, shall be subject to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Fixing Of Prices

The provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the standard price for sale of fodder or grain in any famine area or scarcity area, or such other area as may be specified in the notification. Fodder or grain of any kind cannot be removed from any local area specified by the notification without permission in writing of the Collector or such other officer as may be authorised by him."—A. P.

No person shall recover on account of sale of fodder or grain of any kind in any area for which a standard price has been fixed, any sum in excess of the standard price. Any sum agreed to be paid as consideration for the sale of fodder of grain of any kind in excess of the standard price shall be irrecoverable. If any such sum has been paid, it shall be recoverable from the payee by the payer within a period of six months from the date of payment.

PENAL CLAUSE

A penal clause in the Ordinance says: "Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of section four and five (which refer to the removal of fodder and grain and recovering amounts in excess of the standard price on account of the sale of fodder and grain) shall on conviction be punishable with imprisonment for a term which, may extend to two years or fine, which may extend to rupees 1,000 or with both. The Ordinance further empowers the Provincial Government to make rules for carrying out the provision of the Ordinance.

SPECULATION SEQUEL

A statement appended to the Ordinance says: "For nearly six weeks there has been practically no rain in some parts and the state of the corps and depletion of the existing fodder stocks in various parts of the province have been causing grave anxiety. Distress caused by the scarcity of fodder is acute, and cattle are reported to be dying. There has been a great demand for fodder and grain in areas where it is available and heavy speculation is being carried on resulting in an abnormal rise in prices accentuating the distress. It is therefore necessary immediately to control the prices of both fodder and grain and stop the removal of the existing stocks from the areas affected. Power has accordingly been taken to notify the areas and fix standard prices, all contracts in contravention of the terms of the Ordinance being unenforcible in law.

LEGISLATION ON THE ANVIL

Steps are being taken to introduce legislation on the same lines as the Ordinance as soon as the legislature meets. But that course in any event would mean delay for some days. This delay, it is apprehended, will lead to heavier speculation and, consequently, greater distress in the afflicted areas and render the effect of legislation largely nugatory. The object of this Ordinance is to carry out the above purpose.—A.P.

AMERICO-MEXICAN TALKS BREAK DOWN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

M. Majera, Mexican Ambassador, in a formal statement last night implied that the negotiations between Mexico and the United States American oil companies over expropriated properties in Mexico had broken down.

M. Majera said: "The intransigent attitude of the oil companies left the Mexican Government free to withdraw all proposals which it had made and discontinue consideration of the companies' proposals.—Reuter.

Subhas Answers Charge Of Indiscipline

Reminds Congress President Of 1922 Incidents, And Asserts Right To Express Views

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 11.

The following annexes are appended to the Congress Working Committee's resolution on disciplinary action against Shri Subhas Chandra Bose.

Copy of letter from Babu Rajendra Prasad, Ranchi, dated July 16, 1939.

'My Dear Subhas Babu,

A delicate and difficult situation has been created by your action in organising protests against certain resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee passed at Bombay. As I made clear in the statement which I issued before the meeting of 9th July were held it appears to me that it will be impossible for the Congress organisation to function if subordinate committees and office-bearers of the Congress whose duty it is to carry out and give effect to the resolutions of the A.I.C.C. and the Congress were, instead of doing that, to organise protests and demonstrations against these resolutions.

'I personally look upon any such action on their part as not only destructive of all discipline, but fraught with the gravest consequences for the future of the Congress organisation.

'I shall, therefore, place the whole matter before the Working Committee for consideration and such action, disciplinary or otherwise, as it may think fit to take out in order that the Committee may have your explanation of your action and your point of view also before it, I shall be obliged if you will let me have it at any early date.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) RAJENDRA PRASAD.

BOSE'S REPLY

CAMP BERHAMPORE, Aug. 7, 1930

My Dear Rajen Babu,

I am exceedingly sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of July 18 from Ranchi. You have asked me for an explanation of my action in protesting against certain resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee passed at Bombay. In the first place one has to distinguish between protesting against a certain resolution and actually defying it or violating it. What has so far happened is I have only protested against the two resolutions of the A.I.C.C. It is my constitutional right to give expression to my opinion regarding any resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. You will perhaps admit that it is customary with a large number of Congressmen to express their views on the resolu-

(Continued on page 35.)

40,000 CATTLE DEAD IN A WEEK

Famine Situation In Gujarat And Kathiawad

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

Forty-thousand cattle are reported dead in Kathiawad, Gujarat and Cutch during the last week owing to scarcity of fodder and water. The situation in Kathiawad is said to be very acute and actually people are driving their cattle over long distances and are deserting them as they are unable to feed them due to starvation. Some of them go blind and drop down dead.

The intensity of the situation may be gauged from the fact that of late all available fodder from the rest of the Province is being transported to meet the requirements of the famine area. This, it is stated, has in turn created difficult problems. Scarcity of fodder in non-famine areas is being felt.

The Government have already placed a ban on exporting fodder from Gujarat.

The cost of a unit of fodder which was less than Rs. 6-8 in the last ten days ago has suddenly shot up to the neighbourhood of Rs. 21. Efforts are also being made to import fodder from Malabar, where at the moment it is cheap. Meanwhile, Government are bringing in necessary legislation to prevent profiteering or otherwise exploiting the situation. —A. P

VANDE MATARAM TROUBLE AT AN END

Hindu Students To Return To Osmania University

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 12.

The strike of Hindu students of the Osmania University College as well as the High School in the Dominions arising from the Government ban against the singing of 'Vande Mataram' has been called off to-day after eight months and the strikers have been advised to rejoin their classes.

This decision is announced in a statement this afternoon issued by Mr. Achuta Reddy, President of the Strikers' Association and is a sequel to an appeal to the strikers made yesterday by several prominent Hindu leaders of the city. —A.P.

JEWISH REFUGEES UNABLE TO LAND

Turkish Government's Ban On Ships

SMYRNA, August 12.

Two more tramp steamers, laden with exhausted Czechoslovak Jewish refugees, dropped anchor at Fenike, a small South Anatolian port in the Mediterranean. The Turkish authorities refused to allow them to land and ordered their immediate departure.

It is stated that three other steamers with Jewish refugees are cruising about the Eastern Mediterranean unable to land them anywhere. The 500 Jewish refugees are still defying the order of the Turkish authorities to sail. —Reuter.

DON'T SURRENDER CHINESE SUSPECTS TO JAPANESE

London Chinese Ambassador's Appeal To British Government

Possible Infringement Of The Tientsin Treaty Visualised

LONDON, August 12.

The Chinese Ambassador in London has sent a note to the British Forcign Office urging reconsideration of the decision to hand over the four Chinese suspects in Tientsin.

The note refers to an article in the Tientsin Treaty, which provides for the delivery of the Chinese on requisition by Chinese Authorities. In the present case, it says that the demand for delivery is not made by the Chinese authorities but the Japanese Army and its puppets.

The surrender of the four men is not justified on legal grounds and is inconsistent with the traditions of British justice by removing all chances of a fair trial and might furthermore be interpreted as a 'de facto' recognition of the illegal regime.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIRCLES PERTURBED

CHUNGKING, Aug. 12.

Chinese circles are very disturbed by Britain's decision to surrender the four Chinese, which is regarded as tantamount to a death warrant. Official quarters are very reticent but it is expected that very vigorous representations will be made in London.—Reuter.

Judge Defers Decision

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.

The Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court has deferred his decision on the application for a writ of 'habeas corpus' in connection with the four suspects whom the British Government decided to hand over to the local Japanese authorities for alleged complicity in a murder charge.

NO RESUMPTION OF ANGLO-JAPANESE CONFERENCE

Sir Robert Cragie's Proposals Rejected

TOKIO, August 12.

Mr. Kato has rejected Sir Robert Craigie's proposals for resumption of the Anglo-Japanese Conference according to the Domei Agency which states that Sir Robert Craigie's latest instructions from London did not touch the currency question whereas Japan wants a simultaneous agreement on the Tientsin police question and the currency dispute.

Mr. Kato is also stated to have refused to comply with Sir Robert Craigie's request for postponement of the departure of the Japanese Military Authorities for Tientsin. Mr. Kato argued that the departure was a military necessity and Japan reserved the right to decide whether the Conference should be resumed if further instructions came for Sir Robert Craigie after the Military Mission had departed.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY OF HOSTILITIES

Troops Kept To Maintain Order Near British Concession

TIENTSIN, August 12.

Troops, the Volunteer Corps and Police have been ordered to stand by in the British Concession as a precautionary measure in view of possible disturbances to-morrow, the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai.—Reuter.

ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED

Demonstration Day To Be Observed: Newspaper To Be Published

TOKIO, August 12.

Expansion and intensification of the anti-British campaign in China has decided on at a meeting of the Anti-British Campaign Committee of North China in Tientsin.

The plan includes the establishment of a central machinery to control and unify the Anti-British organisations in various parts of China, observe an Anti-British Demonstration Day and publish an Anti-British newspaper.

The project will be submitted at a plenary meeting next week.—Reuter.

"Anti-British Propaganda Must Stop"

HONKOW, August 12.

A formal notification has been given to the British Consulate by the Japanese Consulate that the Japanese Military authorities have ordered that the anti-British campaign here shall cease forthwith.—Reuter.

COMPLETE PREPARATION AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, August 12.

Twelve submarines with the "Medway" and the destroyer "Westcott" are expected at the Naval Base on August 16 and the aircraft carrier "Eagle" and the destroyer 'Defender" are expected on August 18.

The visit of the submarines which will remain for a fortnight's exercises and of the "eagle" which will stay several weeks means that in the event of an emergency every branch of the defences will be exceptionally strong in view of the re-inforcement from India of the troops, including ancillaries, now totalling 7,000 and planes.—Reuter.

Six More I. R. A. Suspects Expelled By Sir Samuel Hoare

LONDON August 12.

Sir Samuel Hoare made six more expulsion orders against I.R.A. suspects bringing the total to 80. In one case, the man had left the country before the order could be executed and a prohibition order was substitued.—Reuter.

Complete Agreement On Danzig And Other Questions

Result Of Ciano-Ribbentrop Parleys; Hope Of Revision With Help Of Reason And Generosity

ROME, August 12.

As a result of the Ciano-Ribbentrop meeting at Salzburg, complete agreement has been reached on Danzig and other questions, according to Signor Gayda who says that the Danzig question will be resolved in the direction of its natural gravity. In this historic fatality, Germany and Italy have no need to take the initiative. They know that time will bring the necessary conclusion.

Italy and Germany trust that a revision will be effected with the help of reason and generosity, that is to say, with the methods of a good peace, but it is only natural that they should bring their agreements up to date and ready to face all eventualities together.—Reuter.

German Press Comment

BERLIN, Aug. 12.

"The time having come when the right and honour of the one of the Axis partners is menaced by force the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy have come together to examine joint measures which have been taken or may be taken," declares Field Marshal Goering's paper "The National Zeitung" commenting on the Ciano-Ribbentrop talks.

The talks at Fuschl Castle are being held in English as Herr Von Ribbentrop does not speak Italian and Count Ciano does not understand German. Both the ministers will probably go to Berchtesgaden to-morrow morning to visit Herr Hitler. By then, preliminary talks will have been finished and their views on affairs in Europe and the Far East will be submitted to the Fuehrer.

In connection with the question of Japan it is noteworthy that Count Ciano is said to have had an important talk with the Japanese Ambassador in Rome before he left Italy.—Reuter.

HITLER TO SEE SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY.

The Foreign Ministers drove 20 miles through a mountainous country. They dined together at the famous "White Horse Inn" on Wolfgang Lake. It is believed the Fuehrer will join them in the evening at an open air performance of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing" at Salzburg.

FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL DRIVE TO BERCHTESGADEN

SALZBURG, Aug. 12.

Count Ciano returned to his hotel at Salzburg last night after spending nine hours with Herr Von Ribbentrop who accompanied him back to Salzburg. They are driving to-day across the Alps to Berchtesgaden where they will be received by Herr Hitler.

An official communique says that the Foreign Ministers will continue their talks to-day.—Reuter.

How French Press Looks At Salzburg Talks

PARIS, Aug. 12.

The press shows close interest in the Axis talks at Salzburg from where Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop, following a nine-hour conversation yesterday, are going to Berchtesgaden to-day to report to Herr Hitler.

While the "Figaro" and the 'Le Epoque" writers both feel that Italy will not rush into commitments with regard to Danzig, commentators generally recognise the need for a careful watch on developments by Britain, France and Poland.

Commenting on the Ministers' discussions in Central Europe, "Le Jour" says everything seems to indicate that Berlin wishes to force Hungary to sign an agreement permitting the Reich to extend her influence and eventually her troops into Rumania, and suggests that the Danzig issue may now be only a blind.—Reuter.

Discussion Of Danzig Between Ribbentrop And Ciano

Count Ciano and Herr Von Ribbentrop held a preliminary conversation this morning at Count Ciano's hotel in Salzburg, after which Herr Von Ribbentrop hurried to Berchtesgaden to report to Herr Hitler on his nine hour talk with Count Ciano yesterday.

The Nazi Press has been allowed to hint that Danzig was the main subject under discussion. Circles close to Count Ciano say that the reports that Italy is desiring to exercise a moderating influence are totally untrue and German spokesmen forecast no sensations. Beyond this, no information is forthcoming except the assurance that the two halves of the Axis are working in perfect unison.—Reuter.

HITLER-CIANO TALKS

Hungary's Position To Come Up For Discussion

BERLIN, August 12.

Count Ciano arrived at Berchtesgaden and lunched with Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop. Herr Hitler and Count Ciano will have a long talk in the afternoon in preparation for which Count Ciano telephoned Sgr. Mussolini immediately on his arrival at Berchtesgaden.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS

BUDAPEST, August 12

While all newspapers claim Hungary's position is playing an important part in the Ribbentrop-Ciano conversations, reports that Herr Von Ribbentrop recently brought pressure to bear on Count Csaky with the object of securing Count Teleki's resignation are officially denied. Further a report that Admiral Horthy intended to visit Herr Hitler next week is also denied.

Following his visit to Salzburg, Count Csaky is now visiting the Reich Minister of Justice at the latter's home near Munich, while a Hungarian Naval Delegation has gone to Dresden to attend the Nazi League Congress.

Only this week sharp Ministerial attacks on Hungarian Nazis were made in Parliament and Count Teleki declared that Hungary would not tolerate Anti-Hungarian propaganda from whatever direction it came.—Reuter.

HITLER-CIANO-RIBBENTROP TALKS

BERLIN, August 12.

Conversations between Herr Hitler, Herr Von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano commenced at 2-30 p.m. on Kehlstein mountain, near Berchtesgaden, and lasted three and three-quarter hours.

After the talks Herr Von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano returned to their hotel in Salburg.—Reuter.

Complete Identity Of Views

King Carol Meets Turkey's President

ISTANBUL, August 11.

King Carol arrived to-day on board a royal yacht and visited President Ineunu who had travelled from Ankara in the morning to meet the King at the Presidential Palace.

Mr. Sarajoglu the Foreign Minister and M. Stoica the Rumanian Ambassador were also present at the conversation which was very cordial and it is understood covered the entire international situation and the Turkish and Rumanian attitudes to it confirming complete identity of views of the two countries. King Carol sailed to-night for Rumania.—Reuter.

Stallion's Fate

'King's Head' Destroyed: Leg Broken Lashing Out

SYDNEY, New South Wales

Winner of the last year's Epsom Handicap at Randwick. New South Wales, King's Head broke a leg in a simple and unusual way at. To Koona Stud near Bathurst and was destroyed.

King's Head was on the eve of his stud career as he was to have commenced stud duty in the coming season.

While tied up in a yard, King's Head lashed out, fell over, and broke a hind leg near the thigh.

King's Head started in 101 races, for 13 wins, 20 seconds and 17 thirds. He won stakes amounting to £3366

EGYPTIAN CABINET TO RESIGN?

"Ill-health Of Premier Responsible"

CAIRO, Aug. 12.

Strong rumours are current that the resignation of the Egyptian cabinet is imminent owing to the ill-health of the Prime Minister Mahmoud Pasha.

The influential paper "Al Mokattam" states that Mahmoud Pasha will tender his resignation to King Farouk to-day.—Reuter.

AIR MINISTRY ON DEFENCE EXERCISES

"Fighter Is More Than A Match For Bomber"

LONDON, August 11.

"The exercises have shown that a fighter is more than a match for a bomber if it succeeds in engaging it", states the Air Ministry summing up the lessons of the three day air exercises in south-east England which ended at 7 p.m.

The Air Ministry's report remarks that the weather has tested the utmost mechanical and structural reliability of the aircraft and the skill and endurance of the crews. Navigation bombers over great distances in adverse conditions have been a notable feature of the exercises.

East land made approximately 700 raids on Westland Owing to the remarkable efficiency of the observer corps the majority of the raiders were intercepted

Clouds and bad visibility aided the enemy bombers in their attacks but when the weather cleared in the later stages of the exercises the advantage swung to the defenders.—Reuter

Japanese Eyes On India?

Appeasement Tragedy Again

Protest Against Betrayal Of Chinese Suspects To Buy Off Japanese Opposition

LONDON August 12.

TELEGRAMS of protest to Lord Halifax followed the decision of the British Government to hand over to the Japanese controlled Chinese administration of Tientsin four Chinese suspects detained in the British Concession.

The action of Professor Norman Bentwich and Miss Margery Fry, who have informed Lord Halifax that they are applying to British courts in China for a writ of the "habeas corpus", is endorsed by the London Trades Council which has also sent a telegram to Lord Halifax and the China Campaign Committee which points out that "certain death" awaits the suspects.—Reuter.

Press Opinion Divided

'Times' Calls It 'Only Temporary Amelioration'

LONDON: August 12.

Press opinion is divided over the Government's decision to hand over to the Japanese the four Chinese prisoners at Tientsin.

The "TIMES" comments: "However weighty the juridical aspects of the case, it is natural that most Englishmen should feel revulsion at its denouncement. But taking the decision the British Government at least has made our position as neutral in Tientsin absolutely clear. The stand we can take against any further Japanese intimidation will be made on the firmest possible ground."

The "Times," however expresses regret that the Government took the decision unconditionally and adds that though the decision may conceivably produce local and temporary amelioration at Tientsin, it can hardly be expected to strengthen our position in the Far-East.

"Relative passivity is not the course the Japanese are likely to adopt so long as they have anything to hope from pressing their more exorbitant demands. Both the British public and our nationals in China would welcome an early indication by the Government that further Japanese claims particularly in respect of Chinese silver deposits and currency will, on no account be entertained."

"News Chronicle" says 'Deplorable Decision.'

The "NEWS CHRONICLE" under the caption: "YIELDING AGAIN" calls the decision A GREAT MISTAKE, and writes: "Parliament being safely out of the way, one of the Government's first steps is to decide to hand over the Chinese. To do so is to recognise the jurisdiction of a ruthless and dangerous lawbreaker. It is a deplorable decision, which will damage our name and prestige everywhere without in any way easing our position in China."

Prepare for Howls, Warns "Daily Express"

The "DAILY EXPRESS" warns readers to get ready for howls and shouts of Left-Wing jingoes and says: "The decision clears the situation in the Far-East. So we are entitled to say to the Japanese come on now and tell us what else is on your mind."

Civil Liberties Union's Frantic Appeal

The National Council of Civil Liberties has also sent a telegram to Lord Halifax concerning the four Chinese prisoners in Tientsin stating: Consider it a grave violation of the fundamental principles of British justice, if the Government prevents the hearing of a 'habeas corpus' application for the Chinese prisoners at Tientsin by agreeing to hand them over to the Japanese."—Reuter.

Anti-British Drive To Include India

Campaign To Form Part Of Regular Education In China

TIENTSIN: August 12.

An important anti-British meeting will be held at Tientsin on August 14, at which the leaders will reportedly discuss plans to intensify the movement, including the making of all anti-British organisations permanent, including anti-British education as a permanent course in all junior schools, putting pressure on Britons to force them to leave China and organising an anti-British movement in British Colonies and India.—Reuter.

"I DON'T KNOW BUT I HOPE SO"

PEIPING: August 12.

Some of the Japanese authorities are coming to admit that they are the sponsors of the anti-British movement, for example, Col. Nagai, the army spokesman, questioned concerning a report that a British bank would lose all its Chinese staff, replied: "I DO NOT KNOW, BUT I HOPE SO."

Questioned concerning threatening letters received by Chinese servants employed by Britons, Col. Nagai said they are "IGNORANT FELLOWS WHO MUST BE EDUCATED BY THE ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT."—Reuter.

Shanghai On Guard

100 Farmers Arrested; Anniversary Of War

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.

The curfew which has been theoretically in force since 1937 will be rigidly brought into effect at 00-30 a.m. on Saturday on the eve of the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai.

Posts in the international settlement and the French Concession have been strengthened by the mobilisation of a volunteer corps resulting in the placing of 2,000 additional men under arms. The Japanese have also taken extra precautions in the Japanese occupied areas around Shanghai, increasing the number of patrols and conducting house to house searches.

In a surprise raid on a village on the outskirts of Shanghai the Japanese found eight pistols thereupon they arrested hundred suspects mostly farmers whose fate is unknown.—Reuter

JAP. PRESS PUZZLED

TOKIO, August 12.

The Japanese press is apparently puzzled by the British procedure of unilaterally announcing the transfer of the four Tientsin culprits.

The "Asahi Shimbun" states that when Sir Robert Craigie notified Mr. Kato of his desire to announce acceptance of the demand for the culprits' surrender Mr. Kato replied that he had no objection. "The Japanese are not concerned with such minor issue," but pressed for acceleration of conversations on the main issues.

The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" criticising "the petty statement of a side issue," declares that unless the required instructions are received from London by Sunday evening Japanese militarists will return to Tientsin by Monday.—Reuter.

FIRST WALK FOR 12 YEARS

Boy Who Was Injured

Sydney, New South Wales.

"Gee, it's wonderful!" said 14½ year-old Jimmy Kerr when he walked a few steps here for the first time in nearly 12 years.

When Jimmy was 2½ years old he fell off a table on to the floor in his home. His spine was injured and his legs were useless.

Then followed 12 long years of inactivity. Sometimes he was encased in plaster jackets; at other times his legs had to be kept in splints.

But the magnificent efforts of orthopaedic surgeons, and the untiring sympathetic care of nurses, combined with Jimmy's own determination to walk, have won out.

Now Jimmy is convalescing in the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children at Collarcy, Sydney, and is anxious to join his parents again.

AUSTRALIA ELIMINATES CUBA.

Seabright (New Jersey), Aug. 12.

Australia eliminated Cuba in the north American Zone of the Davis Cup by three matches to nil. —Reuter.

DUNEDIN, New Zealand.

A sledge used by Captain Scott in the Antarctic was taken from its place in the Dunedin Museum to haul food to a broadcasting station at Highcliff when it was isolated in the recent New Zealand snow-storms.

The historic sledge "got through" and was afterwards returned to its place in the museum.

B.P.C.C. Meeting Of July 26 Held Invalid

Working Committee's Decision After Two-Hour Sitting

WARDHA, Aug. 12.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS UNDERSTANDS THAT AS A RESULT OF TO-NIGHT'S ENQUIRY, THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE HAS COME TO THE DECISION THAT THE MEETING OF THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE HELD ON JULY 26, AT WHICH THE OLD EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE B.P.C.C. WAS DISSOLVED, AND A NEW ONE WAS ELECTED, WAS INVALID.

This decision is expected to be made known in the form of a resolution to-morrow. The Committee held a two-hour sitting to-night, solely to consider this question. Both Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy, representing those who questioned the validity of the meeting, and the Assistant Secretary of the Bengal P. C. C were present at the sitting

DISCUSSION IN NIGHT SESSION

For the first time during the present session the Congress Working Committee held a night session, with a view to disposing of the complaint regarding the election of a new Executive Council by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Bulabhai Desai left for Raipur, this evening, as also Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Mr. Kiranshankar Roy, on behalf of those who had questioned the validity of the election, was present at to-night's meeting, while the Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who came this evening with certain documents represented the official side.

The Committee examined all relevant documents and circumstances as submitted by the two sides for about two and a half hours and had not concluded this work when it adjourned till to-morrow morning.—A. P.

No Instructions Regarding Disposal Sent To Tribunal

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 12.

The Congress President informs the Associated Press that there is no truth in the report that the Working Committee has directed the Bengal Provincial authorities to hold in abeyance the functioning of the Election Tribunal in Bengal, pending the disposal of complaints regarding the election of the new Executive Council of the B. P. C. C.

No such instructions have been sent.

The President hinted that the report was possibly based on the complaints received by the President from District Congress authorities of Bengal against the Tribunal. It is believed that the entire question of the Tribunal as well as the new Executive of the Bengal P. C. C. will be decided this afternoon after the arrival of a special messenger from Calcutta with relevant documents.

The Working Committee this morning formally decided to authorise the President to decide the complaint regarding the formation of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee after examining such explanation as the Delhi Committee might send.

Another question disposed of this morning related to Bengal. It was decided that such members of the B P. C. C. or of the Congress Party in the Legislature who hold any office in the Hindu Sabha should resign therefrom, if they desire to continue to be on the B. P. C. C. or in the Legislature.

It is expected in addition to passing resolutions on prohibition and temple entry. the Working Committee this evening will also pass a resolution on the suspension of hunger-strike by the Bengal political prisoners.—A. P.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

WARDHA, Aug. 11.

A great load appears to have been lifted off the shoulders of the Congress leaders this evening after they had taken the decision on three important questions which they had been grappling with during the last three days, namely, the question of disciplinary action in connection with the demonstrations on July 9, the situation arising out of the international tension and the extension of the life of the Central Legislative Assembly by one year.

It is believed that the decisions were completely unanimous though considerable discussion on matters of detail and the line of approach preceded them.

On the first question, a suggestion appears to have been seriously considered to limit disciplinary action to Mr. Subhas Bose only and the paragraph in the resolution permitting provincial Congress committees to take disciplinary action against "offending members" in their respective jurisdictions, if they think it necessary, is stated to have come in at a later stage, mainly on the plea that if a matter which may affect vitally their day to day work, the hands of the B P.C. C.'s should not be bound in any way by the Working Committee.

On the form and degree of severity of action, the school of opinion favouring firmness appears to have triumphed completely on the argument that it was a serious case of breach of discipline coming from a high quarter and however umpleasant it might be, it must be met by a strong action.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

The discussion on troop movements and the extension of the life of the Assembly appears to have been covered from various angles yesterday as well as this afternoon, and the particular form in which the resolution has emerged with both questions welded together is regarded as the first step in the Congress approach to the war problem.

A wide field, envisaging all likely situations that may arise in the near future is stated to have been covered by the discussion on this subject, though according to well-informed circles, any further move on the part of the Congress on this question will solely depend on the reaction which the present resolution evokes

Gandhiji Attends Working Committee Meeting

WARDHAGANJ, August 12.

Gandhiji was present for about two hours at the meeting of the Working Committee when resolutions on Temple Entry. Prohibition and the Bengal Political Prisoners hunger strike in all of which subjects he had taken the keenest interest, were framed and passed by the Working Committee.

Most of the members of the Committee as also Gandhiji then joined the meeting of the All India Spinners Association, which started shortly after 4 p.m. and proceeded till 6-30 when Gandhiji left for Shevgaon.

The Congress Working Committee is holding a night session to-day in order to dispose of the complaint regarding the validity of the election of the new executive council of the Bengal P.C.C. The Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee arrived this evening with the relevant documents and these will be examined to-night.

The committee expects to sit till ten p.m. to-day and dispose of this item.—A. P.

9 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

All Burned: Two Army Officers Among Victims

WASHINGTON, August 12.

Nine persons were killed when a bomber crashed in Langleyfield, Virginia, to-day when taking off.

The victims were two army officers and seven privates all of whom were burned.—Reuter.

BAJAJ FOR WARDHA

JAIPUR, August 12.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. Damodardas, and daughter left Jaipur by car at three in the afternoon for Agra 'en route' to Wardha in response to an urgent call from Mahatma Gandhi who is desirous to have Mr. Jamnalal examined by Dr. Roy.

Mr. Bajaj's future programme is uncertain, but he intends to return to Jaipur within a fortnight. Mr. Bajaj received a similar call from Gandhiji on the day of his release, but he decided to stay at Jaipur.—A.P.

Soviet Delegation Gives Dinner To Guests

MOSCOW: August 11.

In the evening the Soviet Military Delegation gave a dinner party in honour of the visitors and Marshal Voroshiloff exchanged friendly toasts with the heads of the missions.

Marshal Voroshiloff yesterday received the British and French Military Missions, who were presented by the British and French Ambassadors.—Reuter.

Greaves Cotton And Co. Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The offices of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd., and other associate companies were closed to-day as a mark of respect for the death of Mrs. S. A. Greaves, the mother of the present proprietor Mr. J. B. Greaves.

Disciplinary Action Against Bombay Congressmen

Notices have been served on six members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and several other Congressmen by the Secretaries, calling upon them to express regret for their participation in the meeting held on July 9, to protest against the A.I.C.C. resolution on Congressmen and Satyagraha

It is learned that an urgent meeting of the Executive Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held shortly to consider this matter in the light of the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha.

The Working Committee has left it open to the Provincial organisations to take disciplinary action against any "offending members" who do not express regret for their action

In the event of their expressing regret for having participated in the protest meeting no action will be taken against them.

3 SYNAGOGUES SACKED

Many Jews Mercilessly Beaten

BRATISLAVA: August 12.

A number of Jews were severely beaten and left bleeding on the pavements and three synagogues were sacked by an angry mob last night.

The windows of the principal synagogue were smashed, doors wrenched from their hinges, the interior sacked and objects of worship piled high in the street and burned.

An orgy of smashing lasted for more than an hour before the police succeeded in dispersing the crowd. Similar attacks were made on two other synagogues.—Reuter.

NO RECONVENING OF CONGRESS

President Roosevelt's Decision

HYDERPARK, (New York.) August 12.

At a Press Conference to-day, President Roosevelt said that as far as he knew, at present there was no reason for reconvening the Congress for a Special Session in Autumn. He added, if an actual crisis of war became imminent in Europe of the Far-East, in other words, if it became reasonably certain that there was going to be a war, he would probably immediately summon a Special Session in order to ensure American neutrality along the lines of international law so that the United States would not be involved.

President Roosevelt added that in general, he favoured neutrality of the type for which the administration fought unsuccessfully in the last session, namely, legislation making the United States neutral instead of not neutral and that would mean repeal of the embargo on the sale of arms.

Asked whether it would also involve abandonment of "Cash and Carry" system, President Roosevelt said that the matter could be handled in so many ways. He could not give an yes or no answer.—Reuter.

6 KILLED IN TRAIN DERAILMENT

BRIGUE (Switzerland): Aug. 11.

SIX PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND MANY INJURED WHEN A LOCAL PASSENGER TRAIN WAS DERAILED WHEN GOING AT 60 MILES AN HOUR IN THE INTERNATIONAL SIMPLON TUNNEL LINE, 500 YARDS FROM DOMODOSSOLA, SWISS-ITALIAN FRONTIER STATION.

IT IS FEARED THAT OTHERS ARE BURIED BENEATH THE WRECKAGE.—Reuter.

Late Mr. Anantani

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTCH, (Mandvi) August 10.

A very sad loss to his relatives friends and admirers took place here on Tuesday evening by the premature death at the age 7 of Mr. Bhagwatidas Anantani, who though professionally only a member of the Cutch Mandvi Postal Staff was a great noble soul beloved of many

MONARCHY IN SYRIA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The Syrian Government have changed all their official forms from "Syrian Republic Government" to "Syrian State Government."

Papers here surmise that this measure has been taken as the first step towards the new monarchy to be annnounced very shortly in Syria.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Vad 13, 1995

Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 26, 1358

Parsi: Aspandad 12, 1308

Hightide: 10-36; 22-25

Lowtide: 3-46; 16-43

Sunrise: 6h. 19m.

Sunset: 7h. 8m.

MONDAY, August 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 15.

University Convocation, Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"Let Freedom Ring." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Orage". Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EROS—"Scipio Africanus." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Mera Lall." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Brandiki Botal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Pygmalion." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

WEST END—"My Eyes." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1 p.m.

MINERVA—"Tears of Love." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

LAMINGTON — "Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

NOVELTY—"Raja Shriyal". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 2 p.m.

PLAZA——"Bari-Didi." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday at 1-45 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"The Kid from Kokomo." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Anyo Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per s.s. 'Guilio Cesare' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Monday, the 14th insant.

DEMAND FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Radical League, at Dadar Chowpatty at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday) to demand the unconditional release of the Political Prisoners. Messrs. V. B. Karnik, J. R. Shastri, Tajuddin, Kelkar and others will speak.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Sleep and Dreams" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be delivered by questions and answers.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Rashtra-Bhasha Visharads (Madras) and Rastra-Bhasha Kovids (Wardha) are requested to get their names registered immediately in the office of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, 1st floor, Marwadi Vidyalaya in the morning between 8 and 9 a.m. or at Hirabaug, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, Bombay 4

JANARDHAN RAGHOBA ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Kshatriya Kya Samaj, the silver anniversary of the late Mr. Janardhan Raghoba Vanmali was celebrated on Friday night at Vanmali Hall, Dadar. Kirtan was performed and sweets were distributed.

STUDENTS DEBATING CIRCLE

Under the auspices of the above Circle, there will be a lecture on "The Tyranny of Words" by Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the City High School.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association there will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George English High School, Dadar, when Mr. Mukund Rajadhyax will move that "Indian National Planning is now premature" and Mr. P. S. Mandana will lead the opposition Prof. K. S. Venkatram of the Ruia College will preside.

PARSI GENUINE FASLI YEAR INSTITUTION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Amerdad Jashan ceremony will be performed at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 17th August 1939 at Bai Pirozbai Wachha Agiari, opposite Petit Library, Hornby Road, at 7 p.m. Mr Padam S. M. Godrez will demonstrate, with projector and Film-slides, that 13th April falls on the Zoroastrian True Religious New Year's Day, which is connected with the Sun's entry in the real Constellation of Aries.

HINDI FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward L. R. C., a meeting will be held in Gustad Chambers 3rd floor at 11 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. Shastri will talk on "Hindi as an equipment for National Service" in Hindi.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. Merwan S. Zair will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE CLASSES

Under the auspices of the Scouts' Union Ambulance Centre St. John Ambulance Association classes will be conducted in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation, Air Raid Precaution in the Oriental High School, Kelewadi, Girgaum Road, on every Sunday at 3 p.m. (S.T.) commencing from to-day (Sunday).

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Association's Hall at 14, Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

BABU PANNALAL JAIN HIGH SCHOOL

A meeting of the past students of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the School Hall to frame the constitution and to elect the Managing Committee of the Past Students' Union of the above school. All past students are cordially invited.

SARVAJANIK GANESH UTSAV, BANDRA

A public meeting of the Hindus of Bandra will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the National Library, Bandra, when the Managing Committee for the ensuing Ganesh Utsav will be elected.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

"Danzig should be handed over to Germany", will be the subject for a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. P. R. Rao will move the proposition and Mr. T. K. Menon oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Astrological Society, Mr. Baldevsingh will answer all questions from the audience by erecting the chart for that time. The public is cordially invited to attend to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School to transact the following business (1) to consider Mr. Mistry's letter; (2) the election of the Chairman of the Managing Committee; and (3) Mr D. S Bamji will deliver a lecture on "The Koleidoscopic Survey of Tientsin."

LECTURES ON KURAN

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

SHREE MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA OLD BOYS' UNION

It has been suggested that the activities of the 'Old Boys' Union' could be revived if an opportunity is provided for the past students of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, whose number has by now considerably increased, to meet together. Accordingly a meeting of all the past students of Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Vidyalaya Bhuvan, Gowalia Tank Road

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SANGHA

The first anniversary celebration of the Karnataka Vidyarthi Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 145 Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. Sjt. K. N. Gaithonde will preside.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Guanateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on 'Jnaneshwari' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar today (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Prof. R. Pratapgiri wil conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

HOTEL WORKERS ON STRIKE

The Secretary, Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union, writes:—

About seventeen workers employed in the Vasant Ashram Upahara Griha at Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar have gone on strike on Friday last at 5 p.m. as a result of the failure of the Proprietor to pay the outstanding wages of the workers. In spite of the repeated demands the owner failed to pay their wages. On the receipt of the complaint Lal Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union at Kandewadi, sent a notice to the owner and tried to bring about a peaceful settlement. But the Proprietor refused to listen the request. Therefore the Union called upon the workers to come out on strike. All the workers came out at the call of the Union. The Proprietor after a short time closed the Hotel and went away without paying the wages The workers are continuing the picketing All the clothes and other things of the workers are still lying inside the Hotel.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

The Secretary, Mahajan Association writes:—

Since the publication of the terms and conditions of an agreement whereby the members of Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., are to join the East India Cotton Association till now, anonymous propaganda of such type is being carried on from both sides as would worsen the position of this Association. Every one has got a right of propagating his own views either in favour or against the amalgamation honestly and no one can object to such a right. However after a perusal over the propaganda of a dirty type that has been carried on for the last several days, Board of Directors of the Mahajan Association feel that even for the sake of the good name of the Mahajan, such absurd agitation at least hereafter must stop So those interested in the Mahajan who assist the publication of such handbills are requested that they should desist from such propaganda, whereby the prestige of the Mahajan may remain intact.

M. Sc. TRANSLATION TEST RESULTS

The following Candidates have passed the M.Sc. Translation Test in French and German held in July.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

V. R. Karnik, V. S. Abhyankar, M. K. Chitre, R. B. Naimpally, *A. Nathan*, S. Z. Patel, S. G. Pradhan, G V. Sulibhavi, *K. J. Ranadive*, D. D. Narawane, B. Y. Ogale, K. D. Manohar, S. Y. Jogalekar.

GERMAN AND CHEMISTRY.

S. S. Batliwalla, P. V. Chaudhari S. D. Daroga, T. V. Desai, V. S. Gogate, R. N. Majmudar, B. S. Mehta, N. C. Mitra, V. V. Nagarkar, R. V. Samsi, V. A Vyas, N. P. Satpute, L. V. Agashe.

KARACHI CENTRE.

R. D. Advani, C. P. Dhamaney, G. T. Gursahani T C. Parukh, G. D. Bhavnani, T. G. Khubchandani, *C. B. Sidhwa* R V. Advani, T. R. Tulyani.

BANGALORE CENTRE.

G. M. Ajmani, *N. Shama Rao*, D. S. Datar, R. V. Joglekar, S. Tagadur,

BOMBAY CENTRE.

D. K. Sukthankar.

M. P. C. C. Meeting

POONA, August 11.

It is provisionally decided to hold a special general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday, August 20 to consider among other things certain bills now before the Bombay Assembly, writes the secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. If it is finally decided to hold the meeting, members will be intimated on August 14.—A. P.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY

Under the auspices of the above Institute, there will be a discussion on the proposition: "That Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru no more represents the progressive forces in India" to-day (Sunday) at the Institute's Library Hall, near Royal Opera Tram Terminus at 9 a.m.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

4th Glorious WEEK

MERA LALL

COMPANION PICTURE TO MOTHER INDIA

with STARS of "Mother India"

DIRECTED BY:—

GUNJAL

TO-DAY

EXTRA SHOW AT 10-30 A.M.

Now in Its 2nd BIG WEEK!

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TWO CONCERTS BY GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

In Aid Of Vishnu Digambar Memorial Fund

Two concerts on Saturday and Sunday, August 19 and 20, will be held at the St. Xavier's College Hall at 5-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. respectively in which Pandit Omkar

Prof. B. R. Deodhar.

Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

Sjt. Vishnupant Pagnis.

Kumar Gandharva.

nath, Prof. Vaman Rao Padhye, Prof. Vaman Rao Sadolikar, Master Dattatraya Paluskar, Mrs. Manorama Divgi, Dancer Mohanlal, Pandit Madhavlal, Prof. Janardan Abhyanker, Pandit Vinayak Rao Patwardhan, Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas, Master Manahar Barve, Vishnupant Pagnis, Miss Sheela Pandit, Miss Valavalkar, Miss Prabhavati Kale, Master Babulal, Prof. Navrang and the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya Orchestra will take part.

The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Mandal has been running about 80 musical schools and training 5,000 students. About 2,000 graduates have passed the portals of the mandal after completing their course. The Vishnu Sadan at Panchavati, has been already built and now these concerts are being organised in order to publish Panditjee's life in all Indian languages.

A PICTURE
FOR ONE
&
ALL!

*We know that your friends have often ridiculed you, because you are one of them who has up till now not seen.

SHREE
RANJIT'S
MAMMOTH
MASTER

Sant Tulsidas

SO YOU MUST SEE THIS GREAT PICTURE !

Directed by:—
JAYANT DESAI

EIGHTH Great Week

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NO TRUCK WITH IMPERIALIST' WAR

Wardha Directions To Congress Cabinet

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee on the international situation and the war danger:—

The Working Committee have given their earnest consideration to the critical international situation and to the danger of war that overhangs the world in this world of crisis. The sympathies of the Working Committee are entirely with the peoples who stand for Democracy and freedom and the Congress had repeatedly condemned the fascist aggression in Europe, Africa and the Far East of Asia as well as the betrayal of Democracy by British Imperialism in Czechoslovakia and Spain.

The Congress has further clearly enunciated its policy in the event of war and declared its determination to oppose all attempts to impose a war on India. The Committee is bound by this policy of the Congress and will give effect to it so as to prevent the exploitation of Indian resources for Imperialist ends. The past policy of the British Government as well as recent developments demonstrate abundantly that this Government does not stand for freedom and Democracy and may, at any time, betray these ideals. India cannot associate herself for Democratic freedom which is denied to her and which is likely to be betrayed.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS

At its meeting held in Calcutta on May 1, 1939, the All India Congress Committee reiterated this policy of the Congress and expressed its disapproval of the despatch of Indian troops to foreign countries. In spite of this clear expression of opinion, the British Government has sent or is sending Indian troops to Egypt and Singapore against the declared will of the Indian people".

Even apart from the war situation, the Central Legislative Assembly has previously declared that no Indian troops should be sent abroad without the consent of the Legislature. The British Government has thus flouted the declarations of the Congress and the Assembly and has taken steps which might inevitably lead to India's entanglement in a war. It has further prolonged the life of the Central Assembly by another year. The Working Committee cannot accept these decisions of the British Government and must not only dissociate themselves from them but also take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to the Congress policy. As a first step to this end the Committee call upon all Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the next session of the Assembly.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

The Committee further remind the Provincial Governments to assist in no way the war preparations of the British Government and to keep in mind the policy laid down by the Congress to which they must adhere. If the carrying out of this policy leads to the resignations or removal of the Congress Ministries, they must be prepared for this contingency.

In the event of a war crisis leading to danger to any part of India from the air or otherwise, it may be necessary for protective measures to be taken. The Committee will be prepared to encourage such measures if they are within the control of the Popular Ministries in the Provinces.

The Committee is, however, not agreeable to such protective measures being used as a cloak for war preparations under the control of the Imperial Government.

Mr. R. Hussain, M.A., who had proceeded to England for higher studies in Education, arrived in Bombay last week, having obtained the Diploma in Education of Leeds University.

A. ANSARI.

Mr. Ansari, after passing his B.Sc., from Aligarh University joined Bhopal Government service in 1929. He passed diploma in Education Examination of Osmania University in 1st Division in 1935 and was awarded Obaidulla Scholarship for higher education in England. He joined Leeds University and obtained the Diploma in Education in 1939. Mr. Ansari returned to India last week.

ASK CENTRAL GOVT. TO MAKE UP YOUR DEFICITS

Working Committee's Advice To Congress Provinces To Speed Up Prohibition

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 12.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Working Committee. "The Working Committee congratulate the Madras Government on the determination, in face of difficulties, with which they passed the absolutely necessary legislation removing legal obstacles in the way of Harijans entering Hindu temples for worship, and more especially congratulate the vast body of orthodox Hindu public, who have co-operated with the trustees of the celebrated Meenakshi temple of Madura and of other temples in opening these to the Harijans. The Working Committee hope that this noble example will be followed by trustees and worshippers of other temples".

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

"The Working Committee congratulate the Bombay Government and the people of Bombay on the happy inauguration of Prohibition in Bombay accompanied as it was by a magnificent demonstration in which all Bombay participated, the Working Committee call upon the Ministries in Provinces with a Congress majority to speed up Prohibition so as to complete the programme within the time prescribed by the Working Committee and where they have demonstrable financial difficulty to call upon the Central Government to make up the deficit."

HUNGER STRIKERS OF BENGAL

"The Working Committee is thankful that the hunger-striking prisoners in Dum Dum and Alipore Jails have suspended their strike for two months. The Working Committee hopes that the Bengal Government will duly appreciate the admirable restraint exhibited by the prisoners and appeals to them to honour the India-wide demand for their early and unconditional release.

The Working Committee also appeals to the Punjab Government and the Central Government, where the latter are concerned to release all political prisoners within their jurisdiction, especially as these have abjured violence.

The Working Committee express its strong conviction that it is wrong on the part of prisoners, political or otherwise, to resort to hunger-strike for their release. The Working Committee is of opinion that if prisoners can secure their discharge by hunger-strikes orderly Government will become impossible."—A. P.

BAPAT LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

To Attend Meeting Of "Forward Bloc" Executive Meeting

POONA, August 12.

On receipt of an urgent telephonic message from Calcutta to-day, Mr. Senapati Bapat, Organiser of the "Forward Bloc" in Maharashtra, left for Bombay at noon "en route" to Calcutta. He will attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India "Forward Bloc" convened to meet there on Monday next.

It is believed that the meeting will consider the situation created by the Congress Working Committee's action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and also the Committee's resolution leaving the question of dealing with other Congressmen who participated in the protest meetings of July 9 to the discreation of the Provincial Congress Committees. United Press.

ALL OVER GARLANDS FOR BOSE

Stormy Meeting Of Girgaum D. C. C. Council

When at the meeting of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee held on Thursday the statement of accounts for the previous months' came for consideration, Mr. S. K. Patil is reported to have stated that he had serious objection to sanctioning the the expenses incurred in giving a reception to Syt. Bose, in garlanding him and offering him refreshments, etc., in the name of the Committee. He would not have minded the same in ordinary times, he said, but they were aware of the serious differences that had arisen in Congress circles owing to Syt. Bose's recent attitude The Girgaum Congress Committee, in Mr. Patil's opinion, had no business to invite Syt. Bose to the Congress House and hold a reception in his honour.

The Chairman, Mr. Prabhu, intervening here, is reported to have told Mr. Patil that it was simply untrue that the Girgaum Congress Committee executive had extended any invitation to Syt. Bose to come to the Congress House. If Syt. Bose come there, he did so either on his initiative or at the suggestion of his friends and admirers who organised a procession in his honour. If the executive of the Girgaum Committee had invited him, he (Mr. Prabhu) as president, would have deemed it his bounden duty to be present on the occasion, whereas, as a matter of fact, he was not there.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri is reported to have urged that it would not loow dignified for them to take exception to small expenses incurred over such things as garlands and tea.

Mr. Patil said he would not press his objection to the garlands, but he had certainly serious objection to take against the refreshments offered to Syt. Bose, as the same, in his opinion, constituted a reception tc Syt. Bose He would withdraw his objection even to such refreshments, if the executive of G. D. C. C. would openly express their regret at what had been done and declare that they dissociated themselves from the reception given to Syt. Bose.

EMPHATIC REPUDIATION

Mr. Prabhu, chairman, is reported to have then remarked that he had already told the Council that no invitation had been officially sent to Syt. Bose by the G.D.C.C., but he must emphatically repudiate the suggestion that the garlands and refreshments offered to Syt. Bose when he arrived near the premises of the G.D.C.C. were not given on behalf of the G.D.C.C. He did not deem it a crime to honour in that manner such an eminent Congressman as Syt Bose, when the latter turned up as a guest at their premises. Those members of the executive of the G.D.C.C. who happened to be present on the occasion did offer Syt. Bose garlands and refreshments and he and his colleagues were not ashamed of what they had done.

Mr Gunvant Kapadia then rose and moved for the omission of the grant for the expenses incurred in the presentation of garlands and refreshments to Syt Bose

On this, the chairman is reported to have got up and told the meeting that he had no alternative but to rule Mr. Kapadia's motion out of order, and he did that for two reasons. In the first place if they adopted the motion it would be tantamount to offering an unwarranted insult to one, who only a few weeks before occupied the exalted position of President of the Congress—nay one who had been twice elected President of the Congress in succession and one who whatever his views might be was still esteemed and honoured all over the country as a most eminent Indian and Congress leader who had made very great sacrifices for the country of his birth. When such an eminent son of India turned up at their door, was it a heinous crime on the part of the executive of the G.D.C.C. to have offered him a chair, a garland or a cup of tea? Even when a beggar turns up at one's door, one does not usually shut that door on his face, but says "maaf-karo." Did Messrs. Patil and Kapadia expect the office-bearers of the G. D. C.C. who were present on the occasion to shut the door of the G. D. C.C. on Syt. Bose's face when he came up there and to drive Syt. Bose away as if he were a Pariah? What would the world outside have said if the executive of the G. D. C. C. had behaved in the churlish manner suggested by Messrs. Patil and Kapadia?

Further, the suggestion, if adopted, would be extremely derogatory to the self-respect of the G.D.C.C. He could not allow a motion which would result in dishonouring the G.D.C. in the eyes of the world. He, therefore, ruled Mr. Kapadia's motion as out of order.

By way of protest apparently at this ruling from the chair, Mr. Patil is reported to have moved the adjournment of the meeting, though he did not express any reason for such adjournment. The adjournment motion being carried, the meeting thus came to an abrupt close without transacting any item of business on the agenda.

Fundamental Religious Rights In Hyderabad

Govt. Issue Another Communique Explaining Policy

HYDERABAD (Dn.)
(By Mail)

The following Communique has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad-Deccan:—

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government by communique dated 17th July 1939, stated its general position regarding certain matters which were the subject of Prevalent misunderstandings. This was followed by the Gazette Extraordinary of the 12th Shehrewar 1348F. (19th July 1939) conveying His Exalted Highness the Nizam's sanction to a scheme of Reforms. Clarification of certain points contained in these announcements having been sought from more than one quarter, the following clarifications are published for general information:—

The statement in the Reforms Scheme that there is no law regulating this, applies to all Associations or Organisations, religious or otherwise, and to all creeds.

Advisory Committee

Fundamantal religious rights have already been reaffirmed in the communique; the Advisory Committee's business will be, as may be seen from the Gazette Extraordinary, to deal with the manner in which any regulation of such rights in the interests of law and order is framed and administered. No specific orders have been passed by Government on the recommendation of the Reforms Committee that the proceedings of Advisory Committees should be confidential, the point having been left to the rules which will be framed. While there might be particular matters which would require to be kept confidential, ordinarily the proceedings of Government would embody also the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. The Committee provides amethod by which any regulation of religious rights in the interests of law and order can from time to time be harmonised with the proper exercise of those rights. While no rights can ever be absolute the Government's policy. as already made clear in the communique, is to grant the maximum amount of freedom compatible with public tranquillity and to suit the regulations to the greatest extent possible to the convenience of the public.

PUBLIC AND RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

The rules for religious meetings are more liberal in that, unlike public meetings, they do not require even intimation when religious metings and ceremonies are held within a building, public or private. This definition includes any enclosed space attached to a building. Although no difficulties are known to have arisen in practice, the difficulty of finding such accommodation in villages is appreciated, and suitable rules will be framed to meet the need.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS.

It is only on the first occasion that permission is required, and it is in the interests of all concerned that there should be a definite order laying down the route etc., which may be followed in future years. Executive instructions will be issued emphasising that the object of the rules is not to place restrictions on processions of any community merely because they are "new."

PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The existing rules had primarily in view permanent buildings mainly used for worship It is recognized that the practice of communities differs. For example, Arya Samaj practice differs in that their religious meetings (with havan kund, ceremonies and congregational prayer) take place in private and rented buildings. to which no permanent sanctity attaches, and which at any time may cease to be used for weekly meetings.

NEW BUILDINGS

At the same time these buildings may in course of time take on the character of places of public worship and, to cover such cases, Government will in due course make suitable rules to govern the question of location in the interest of public tranquillity. This applies also to existing buildings so used. So long as buildings are used by any community purely temporarily for the purpose of religious meetings. the meetings come under exception (i) of the rules governing religious meetings and ceremonies. and no permission is necessary.

Where, however a building is newly erected or purchased or converted for exclusive use for worship, it would come under the ordinary rules governing places of public worship. These rules are already under review with a view to their simplification and the elimination of delay by a time-limit, say of six weeks. As has been made clear elsewhere, location in the interests of public tranquillity is the governing principle. In accordance with this principle it is under consideration in what way appeals should lie on this basis with the Home Secretariat.

OPENING OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

It has been suggested from various quarters that the requirements of the Department would be met by intimation instead of permission. This will be fully considered by Government in connection with the general revision of the Rules shortly to be undertaken.

OUTSIDE PREACHERS.

It is repeated that the orders are to be in force only "until the atmosphere clears" Government fully trusts that this satisfactory situation will come about in the near future.—A. P

NEW FACTS

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Bombay Firing Inquiry

Justice Broomfield To Inquire Into Chota Kabrastan Incident

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, August 12.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. Justice Broomfield, Judge of the Bombay High Court, to enquire into the firing on August 1 near Chota Kabrastan sequel to the clash between the police and the processionists. Mr. D. S. Joshi will act as Secretary to the enquiry.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR INQUIRY

POONA, August 12.

A resolution of the Government of Bombay says:—

"On the afternoon of August 1, 1939 a procession of Muslims was led through the city of Bombay in the course of controlling which the police opened fire which resulted in injuries to several persons. The Governor of Bombay is pleased to appoint Justice R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Bombay, to enquire into and report on the following matters:—

(a) Circumstances which led to the firing by the police on that occasion, and

(b) whether the firing was justified or not

Mr. D. S. Joshi, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government, Home Department, will act as Secretary in addition to his own duties."—A.P.

Mr. D. SETH, Representative in Bombay upto 18th August. Write C/o Post Master.

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Truth Behind Moscow Talks

How The Wind Blows—Appeasement Again?

NON-INTERVENTION IN CASE OF INDIRECT AGGRESSION!

LONDON, July 29.

Once again the capitalist Press is full of optimistic stories about the early completion of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. The excuse for this optimism is the reported decision to despatch a British military mission to Moscow, for staff talks.

Although it is not known when the mission will leave—some say "shortly," others "within a fortnight"; although this may carry the date of despatch past the date of the Parliamentary recess; and although there is no knowing how long the military conversations will proceed—still the papers have come out with big headlines about staff talks, prospects of the triple pact, and even, in the case of notorious anti-pact newspapers like the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express," flaring headlines: *"Pact Certain"* and *"Pact Now In Sight."*

What is the explanation for all this? Why this sudden change from the dismal forecasts of a week ago, and the venomous insinuations that "the Russians don't want a pact"? This question needs to be considered soberly and coolly, without any feverish optimism or wishful thinking inspired by the capitalist Press.

HOW THE WIND BLOWS.

Three outstanding things have happened during the past week.

First was the Anglo-Japanese Agreement which, if it meant anything at all, was an agreement recognising, in fact if not in law, the right of the Japanese Army to do as it likes in Northern China, providing it leaves British interests alone.

This is a flagrant departure from the principles repeatedly laid down by the League of Nations during the last two years, with the active participation of the British Government, that it is the duty of all League members to do nothing which would hinder Chinese self-defence against Japan, recognised as the aggressor.

Second was the revelation about Mr. Hudson's conversations with the German economic agent Herr Wohltat, which represented an obvious bid for "appeasement"—incidentally also at China's expense, as Mr. Hudson himself made clear when he told the "Daily Express" that the "development" of China was one field in which Britain and Germany could usefully co-operate.

To discuss economic assistance to Germany, when Hitler is organising aggression all over the world, is an action which speaks for itself. No independent diplomatic correspondent in London believes that Mr. Hudson did this without consulting Chamberlain or his advisers. Everyone noted that Mr. Chamberlain, in his statement on the subject, denied that a loan to Germany was being contemplated, but did not repudiate the idea of economic negotiations with the Nazi aggressor.

The third event was the breakdown of the Anglo-Polish loan negotiations. This was more than a question of £5,000,000—far more than that has been loaned to other countries. And it was more than a question of the gold for which the Poles were asking—no one else was in a position to ask for such a favour, since no one plays such a key role in Mr. Chamberlain's diplomatic arrangements as Poland.

The essential result of the breakdown is that Poland is now unable for the time being to buy aeroplanes, essential artillery and other war supplies, which she urgently needs, outside Britain and France: where she cannot get them because the factories are overloaded with orders.

That means, in turn, that Poland cannot in fact exercise the right of self-defence, if the Germans try to take Danzig, which Chamberlain is supposed to have left her by his pledge of assistance.

AT SOMEONE ELSE'S EXPENSE

There is one meaning in all three of these events—"appeasement," readiness to do a deal with the aggressor *bloc at someone else's expense.* This has not been lost on the British public.

Already early this week angry voices were being raised at the delay in the Anglo-Soviet negotiations: Lloyd George's article in the "Sunday Express," Brailsford's article in "Reynolds," the threat of awkward questions and a "show down" in Parliament.

There was, as at previous critical stages of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations, the danger for the National Government that people would put two and two together and explain the sabotage of the Soviet Pact negotiations as part of the blatant surrenders—of other people's territory—to the aggressors which were being practised by Mr. Chamberlain.

A breakdown of the negotiations in these circumstances might lead to disaster for the National Government, the more because Mr. Chamberlain well knew why he has been consistently refusing to publish the facts about the negotiations. "So it was decided to carry the thing a step forward."

Although the composition of the military mission to Moscow was decided weeks ago, its despatch has been postponed—curiously enough, just until Parliament rises—on the plea that they don't know whom to include yet. Another week gained!

NON-INTERVENTION AGAIN?

The story of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations since April is full of such weeks. And meanwhile the haggling can go on about the definition of "indirect aggression."

From French sources we learn that the British and French Ambassadors in Moscow are insisting that there must be preliminary consultation before any action is taken against "indirect aggression," other than caused by direct military pressure (such as took place in Czechoslovakia or in Memel).

In other words, if there is a "Fifth Column" rising in any country, financed by Fascist money and assisted by Nazi arms—like the rising in Spain or the penetration of Danzig—then Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier want to retain the right of "non-intervention."

That means a further delay in the negotiations. But that is just what Mr. Chamberlain is after, now as before. By the despatch of a military mission he hopes to quieten public opinion at home, and be in a stronger position for bargaining with Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese.

SAME OLD TACTICS.

There is nothing new in that: he adopted the same tactics on September 26 last year, when the memorable threat was issued from Downing Street that Britain and Russia would stand by France if the latter were involved in war with Hitler over Czechoslovakia. Yet at the same time Chamberlain was privately pleading with Hitler to take all he wanted "without war and without delay."

We have seen above that this week Mr. Chamberlain has not even troubled to keep his alternative offers to the aggressor Axis private!

These are the plans. This is how Chamberlain's policy is meant to work. But his plans have miscarried before, thanks to the energetic revolt of public opinion, and they may be made to miscarry again.

The essential for this, as everyone in Downing Street and at Westminster admits who sees the situation clearly, is that public opinion should refuse to be deluded and sent to sleep by false assurances.—"Tribune."

FLOODS DAMAGE NAZI FORTIFICATIONS

Army Generals Thrown In Prison: Contractors In Trouble

METZ, July 30 (By Mail).

Despite German denials of the damage done by recent floods to the Siegfried Line of fortifications, I am able to state that it is much more serious than was at first thought.

As a result, several Army generals have been withdrawn and the Gestapo have already arrested some 30 contractors engaged in building the line. Some of these are in prison at Landau and others at Treves and Coblenz.

The Gestapo believe that it is not a question of deliberate sabotage, but of dishonesty.

Some contractors reserved for their own use cement especially set aside under the Four Year Plan for the fortifications, or substituted inferior material.

"UNINTENTIONAL SABOTAGE"

Instead of going to the military depot of Westwall, many truck loads of cement were loaded on to lorries and taken to contractors' private building yards.

Owing to the serious damage done to the fortifications, as a result, the matter will be treated as "unintentional sabotage" and the accused will come before the People's Court, which tries spies and traitors and which usually inflicts the heaviest of sentences.

There is also, it is said, great dissatisfaction among the quarter of a million men working 12 to 15 hours a day on the fortifications at the quantity and quality of the food provided.

The Government admits the justice of many of these complaints and has appointed special commissions to inquire into the cooking.

What Big Men Said Of Prohibition

WILHELM II, the ex-Kaiser of Germany, urged his naval cadets in 1911, thus: "The next great war and the next naval battle will demand of you wound nerves. Nerve power will decide the victory. Victory will lie with the nation that uses the smallest amount of alcohol. That, gentlemen, must be your position, not as individuals, but as patriots".

Late PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT of the U. S. A:—"The (Liquor) business tends to produce criminality in the population at large, and law-breaking among the saloon-keepers themselves. When the liquor men are allowed to do as they wish they are sure to be bauch not only the body social, but the body politic also."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE:—"It is only a sober army that can succeed" and the "foe is less to be feared than wine."

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C., K.G., K.P., and FIELD-MARSHAL LORD WOLSELEY, K.P., G.C.B.:—"Alcohol confuses prompt judgment.....hastens fatigue, lessens resistance to disease and exposure."

COUNT VON MOLTKE OF GERMANY, said during the recent European War: "Beer is a far more dangerous enemy of Germany than all the armies of France."

When Secretary, Daniells of the United States Navy, issued the order abolishing liquor from the Navy, he said:—"The fact is that on the modern battleship, in particular, there is so much machinery, electrical and steam, that it is of the greatest importance that those in charge of it be not exposed to any opportunity, of being in the slightest degree influenced by alcohol."

SIR FREDERIC TREVES, Bart., G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.C.S., Sergeant Surgeon-in-Ordinary to His Majesty the King-Emperor: "It (Alohol)) has a somewhat stimulating effect, and that is the unfortunate part of it. The effect, however, lasts only for a moment and after it has passed away the capacity for work falls enormously. It does this: it brings up the reserve forces of the body and throws them into action, with the result when they are used up there is nothing to fall back upon."

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.:—"The general action of alcohol is that of a local irritant, and after absorption it quickens the circulation and lessens the excitability of the nervous system. It thus acts as an anesthetic both physical and mental and renders the person who is under its influence less conscious of unpleasant conditions affecting either his body or mind."

SIR VICTOR HORSLEY:—"It is a serious error to regard alcohol a geniune remedy for dyspepsia and abdominal pain.....It merely exerts a narcotic influence on the gastric nerves, and his (the user's) dyspepsia is not removed, but only disguised. In fact instead being cured, the mischief is aggravated."

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, M.D.:—"It was formerly thought that alcohol was in some way antagonistic to tuberculous disease, but the observations of late years indicate clearly that the reverse is the case, and that chronic drinkers are much more liable to both acute and chronic pulmonary tuberculosis."

LUCKNOW, Aug. 8.—The marriage of Mr Ramkrishna Khattry, ex-Kakori case prisoner and Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, with Miss Manjula Devi of Shambazar Calcutta will take place on August 15 under the Civil Marriage Act.—United Press.

How Sathe Was Induced To Give Up Fast

Story Of Interview With Mahatma

M. D. writes in "Harijan":—

Shri V. V. Sathe is a seasoned faster and a Congressman. He fasted in jail for the right of cooking his own food (as he is a Brahman and the Jail Manual allows the privilege to Brahman convicts!) and remained without clothes in jail because he would not be allowed to wear khadi. He is a downright honest man but often it would seem his logic gets the better of his common sense, and so in March last he took the step of fasting at the Assembly Hall, and later in the house of the Home Minister Shri Munshi, in order to awaken the attention of the Congress Ministries to the wrongs they had done and the principles they had forsaken. He had originally proposed to fast "in Gandhiji's presence at Segaon", but as he was constantly on the move it was impossible. Finding the present time propitious Shri Sathe came to Segaon on the morning of the 5th determined to go on a fourteen days' fast.

He feels that the Bombay Ministry grievously erred in certain things,—e.g., orders about processions, security demanded from presses, and firing. He had come determined to fast in Gandhiji's presence because, as he said in his open letter to Gandhiji, Gandhiji is "the God of the Congress" and he "has the resignations of the Congress Ministries in his pocket". He was, however, good enough to listen to Gandhiji's argument. Gandhiji gave him nearly an hour and a half to convince him of the error of his step. "If you are a Satyagrahi", said Gandhiji, "I too am a Satyagrahi, and as I have been told by many friends that you are a reasonable man and a man of restraint, I shall show you that you are wrong."

"Well then", said Gandhiji, explaining to him the error of his position, "you ought to have exhausted all the constitutional means. You must remember that the Bombay Congress Ministry is under four Congress Committees —Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay. You should have lodged your complaint before them. Failing satisfaction you should have gone to the Working Committee, failing there to the A.-I.C.C., and then to the open session of the Congress. And if you accept my authority as an expert in Satyagraha, then you should have come to me, but not with a decision to fast".

"I do not accept you as the final authority", said Shri Sathe, "but I would certainly take your advice But let me ask you one question. Whether all these Congress Committees give an opinion in my favour or not, what if the Ministers say they have violated the Congress principles?"

"Do they say so?"

"Yes. But they will not resign, they say, unless they are asked to resign. But they have broken the promises given in election manifestos!"

"There is", said Gandhiji, "no rigidity about the manifestos. You may say many things but you may not be able to carry them all out".

"My own Sadashiv Peth", said Shri Sathe, "which is one of the constituencies, did resolve that the Ministry had not fulfilled the promises".

"Well then let that Committee approach the A.-I.C.C. But why this fast? You must exhaust all the natural steps."

"The natural steps take years It is a cumbers me machinery".

"Not years, but it may take year. That should not matter".

"I do propose to go to the open Congress for the Congress is an authority above you".

"I am no authority", said Gandhiji, I have a certain amoun of moral influence".

"But you do not exercise it".

"How do you know? You mus place all the facts before me and convince me that I have not done all in my power".

Shri Sathe now proceeded to give the details of his grievances on the three scores mentioned above—the details of the orders about the processions and how people dodge them, and so on.

"But you do not expect me to express my judgment on these matters?"

"I do".

"How can I? Your reading out the texts of orders to me and placing all the facts in you possession before me does no take me further. I must hear the Ministers also".

"But that you can easily do. You are the High Command".

"How am I the High Command?"

"You have said that the Ministers' resignations are in your pocket".

"When did I say so? Produce my statements".

Shri Sathe laughed in reply.

"No, seriously", said Gandhiji, "if I made any such preposterous statement, it would be bravado. You do not find my name mentioned anywhere in the constitution. I can exercise my moral authority certainly, but that only when I see that there is something which ought to be done (morally) by the Working Committee or the Ministry".

"Then you will study the case while I go on with my fast".

"How can you, when you have yet to convince me of the justifiability of your fast?"

"I am fasting only to arrest your attention."

"You will if you do not fast. The moment you begin your fast you distract my attention, you paralyse my capacity for unbiased judgment. I could not enjoy my meals if I knew that someone was fasting without cause. And then you must know that this is a colony of fasters. There is Bhansali the greatest faster I have known, Vinoba has fasted, and so has Kakasaheb. You better see them, talk to them, and see if they approve of your going on fast".

But Shri Sathe now turned to the second of his counts—the demand of security from the papers. The British Government may have done it, but for the Congress Government to do so was the height of injustice. Why should the editors not be prosecuted? No security should be demanded without prosecution.

"I do not take your view", said Gandhiji. If we have a national Government, and we have papers that simply thrive on prosecutions, what are we to do? But that only means that there are fundamental differences between us. We have got to examine everything. If you want me to use my moral authority, I must have certain conviction that the Ministers have gravely erred in all the three matters you have mentioned. And if the conviction goes home, I would certainly like to speak to the Ministers and the Working Committee. But to do all this I must examine your allegations at leisure. And you may be sure that though I have very little time I would study the papers you send me, just for your sake."

"But in the meanwhile I may fast"

"No. You can place the whole case before the Working Committee if you like".

"What right have I?"

"Everyone has a right. The Working Committee is there to listen to every Congressman and non-Congressman with a grievance. But now that you have asked me to study the case perhaps you may not want to put it before the Working Committee. After I have given my decision, you may reason with me, plead with me, and then if you find me obstinate, you can fast against me".

But Shri Sathe still wanted a little more argument. "You are a student of the Gita?" Gandhiji asked him.

"I am", said Shri Sathe.

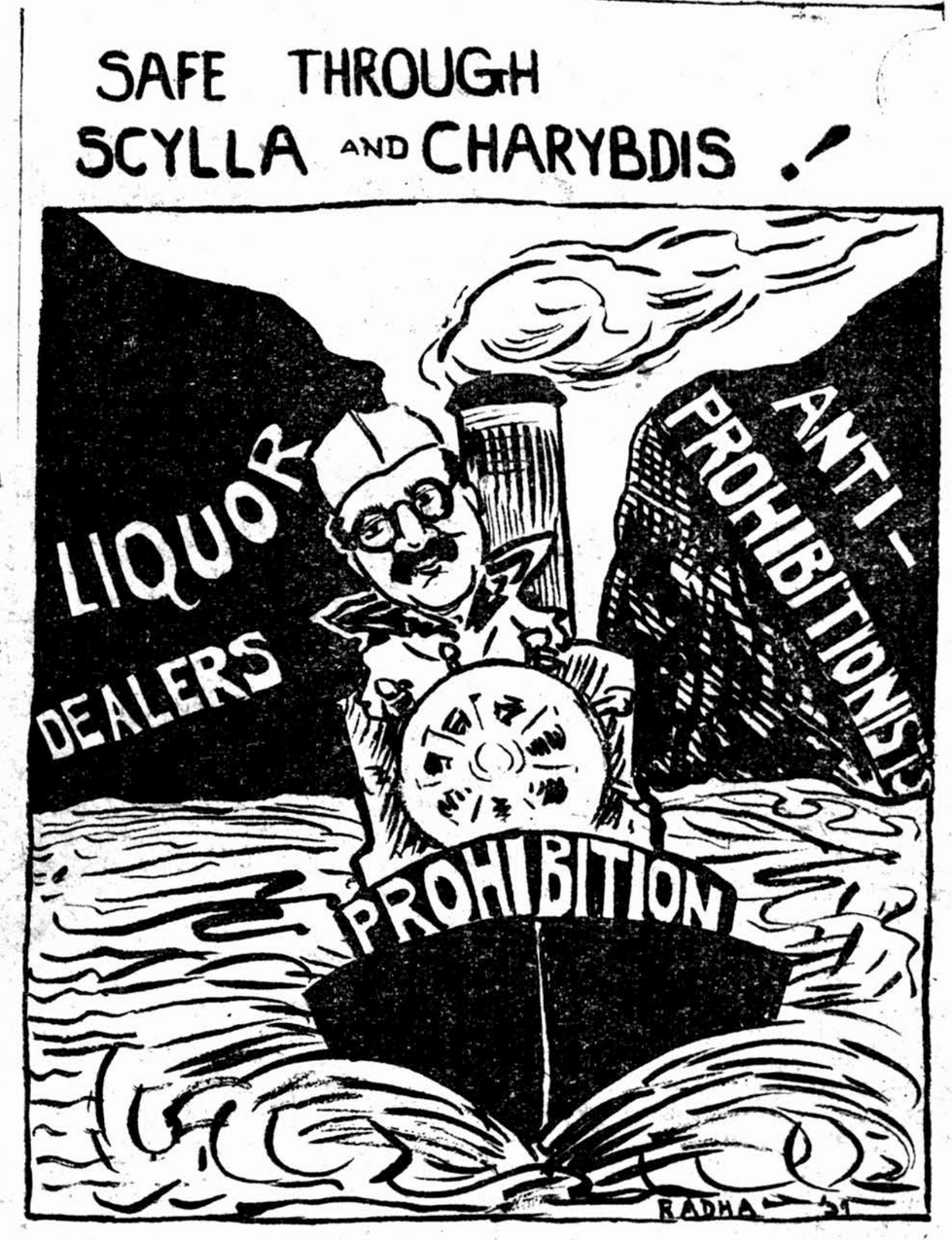
"Well then, I tell you your fast would be the third kind of 'tapas' described in the seventeenth chapter—'tamasa tapas' born of ignorance and perverseness".

That clenched the argument. "Come along then", I said to Shri Sathe. "Are you now convinced that you should eat?" He said he was not convinced, but agreed to come with me with a smile. "So I may fast a month hence, if I am not satisfied?" he said. "Yes", said Gandhiji, "but if I want more time, you will give me".

"Certainly".

Shri Sathe is a man of simplest habits and very few wants. He was a headmaster of a national school for some time, and Gandhiji tried to persuade him to stay on here, study the various activities and give his time to whatever activity appealed to him. His few wants could be easily met here. But he was not to be so easily fished. He preferred to go back to Poona

Segaon, 7-8-39.



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About Studios And Stars

News-reels In Hotels

Questions Asked In Parliament

LONDON, (By Mail).

Three questions on news reels are to be asked in the House of Commons.

The first, addressed to the Home Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, asks whether, as permits to take films of important public events are granted by his department and the police to only a limited number of news-reel companies, he will take steps to ensure that the resultant films are available to all interests prepared to pay the usual price, and not only to those approved by the principal cinematograph theatre interests.

PROPAGANDA

The second question, addressed to the Prime Minister, asks:

"Whether any steps are being taken in the interests of British propaganda to encourage the wider distribution of British news-films; and, if so whether, in view of the fact that this is to a large extent dependent on the adequate distribution of foreign and Dominion news-film in this country, he will take steps to secure the removal of the present restrictions under which British news-reel companies are compelled to restrict supplies of their films for exhibition in Great Britain to such places as are approved by the cinematograph theatre interests."

"AUTOCRATS' DECISION"

The third question asks the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Oliver Stanley,

"Whether he is aware that certain restaurants wishing to exhibit extracts from the news-reel films of their Majesties' visit to Canada, have been refused supplies by British news-reel producing companies because the latter are bound by their arrangements with exhibitors not to distribute their films for such purposes; and whether he will investigate this undesirable restraint on news-films distribution with a view to remedial action."

The point of view implicit in these questions was supported recently by a West End hotel official, who said:

"The proposed tax on news reel films was abolished so that there should be no hampering of the wider dissemination of news reels. Within a few weeks the autocrats of the cinema industry, in this case the exhibitors, have decided that, far from there being universal distribution of news reels, there shall be exhibition only in certain places. In other words, they are trying to create a monopoly."

Sir Gordon Craig, of the News Reel Association, denied that the news-reel organisations were the unwilling victims of pressure from the cinema exhibitors.

"NOT GOOD BUSINESS"

"There is no agreement among us on the question of supplying films only to cinemas," he said.

"We have come quite independently to the conclusion that it is not good business to supply news reels to hotels and public-houses all over the country, and thus antagonise the cinemas, who must always be our principal customers.

"Moreover, there does not seem to be any reason why hotels, which are not subject to the same rigid control and regulations as cinemas, should compete with them in the showing of films."

Yesterday the directors of Grosvenor House, Park-lane, decided that, owing to the objection taken by cinematograph exhibitors to restaurants exhibiting films, the hotel will not apply for a renewal of its cinematograph licence, which it has held for more than eight years.

On July 12 an application by the Savoy Hotel for a cinematograph licence was refused by the L.C.C. Entertainment Committee. The application was opposed by the London and Home Counties Branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association and by the National News Theatre Association.

FILM PRODUCTION IN ITALY

"The State Does All The Thinking And Has Complete Charge Of Film Production"

By BABURAO PATEL

An Italian film, "Scipio Africano," is now being shown in Bombay at the Eros Theatre and has naturally provoked interest in the Italian film industry. In this connection the following extracts from an article by Mr. Baburao Patel (now on a world tour) which are reproduced from "Filmindia" will be read with interest:—

Everything in Italy is organized. The individual has hardly any right to think and to think aloud is well nigh impossible. So the State does all the thinking and no wonder that the film industry of the country receives its particular share of organized thinking seeing that the film is a very vital instrument of propaganda for the political and economic uplift of the nation.

E.N.I.T. is the department that controls the film industry of Italy, in addition to its complete control of several other cultural schemes. This department is controlled by the Minister of Public Culture.

The Italian film industry is completely controlled by the State. It is not financially helped but it is directly supported in several other ways. Italy has barely seven film companies, the important four from which, are in Rome and the rest in other districts.

"CHINAYCHITTA"

The biggest studio in Italy is called "Cinecitta" (pronounced "Chinaychitta"). Italy has 4,000 theatres. Seventy five per cent of these theatres are poorly equipped and the sound reproduction is reported to be bad. Till last year, Italy was producing about 35 pictures a year and relying upon Hollywood to supply the rest of the demand. But during the year, the Government had a quarrel with Hollywood as Hollywood would not agree to receive a fixed price for its pictures. The result is that Hollywood pictures are stopped from coming into Italy. To meet the national demand Italy has now to produce more pictures and this year the Italian studios are expected to produce at least 75 pictures. The incentive for this is provided by the Government by their ban of the American pictures. There will still be a shortage of over 100 pictures. And I think some will be taken from Germany, which country by the way is enjoying several privileges unblushingly. The Italian people don't seem to like it and yet because the Duce wants it, no one questions. Time alone will prove whether the Duce has been playing with fire.

The news-reel business of Italy is entirely in the hands of the Government. It is controlled and conducted by the "Institute Luca" which has several quick moving equipments seen at every public function. Most of the subjects chosen are designed for the glorification of modern Italy. In a single news-reel of 1,500 feet which I saw, I found the Duce facing the camera over fifty times. So it is the Duce all over. That news-reel would have become useful to the student of physiognomy.

A VISIT TO "CINECITTA"

Sharp at three in the afternoon I arrived at the outer gate of the "Cinecitta," Italy's largest and best film studio. The studio is located on a big waste of land four miles out of Rome. As I had expected, a young uniformed 'mussolini' gave me the usual salute which I returned with my customary 'blessing.' I presented my card to him and he checked it up with his own slip and finding the name correct, gave me another salute and ordered the driver to proceed to the office.

A furlong more and Mr. S. Balboni, the production chief was shaking hands with me and welcoming me in fluent English. It seemed that just at the moment he was full up with work but he couldn't help it—orders had to be obeyed, and besides he was the only man in the whole studio who knew English well enough to talk with a journalist. Later on I was told that Balboni had worked 8 years in England and 15 years in Hollywood. No wonder he spoke English well.

With the production chief chaperoning me all over, every department was open for inspection. "Cinecitta" is a huge affair for Italy. For the present we drop comparison with Hollywood.

A FILM CITY

This Italian studio where about sixty pictures will be produced this year has ten sound stages, one of which is considered the largest in the whole of Europe. Over 300 acres of land have been used in building the studios and the initial investment has gone over £5,00,000. Apart from salaries paid to the stars on contract basis the monthly maintenance expense of the studio is a little over £10,000 which amount is paid to the technicians and other permanent workers who total 1,061 persons.

One finds everything in this studio—An official branch of an Italian Bank; a police station maintained by the police department; a fire brigade; maintained by the municipality; several restaurants for different classes of people; a swimming pool; a gymnasium; a club house; different stores; hair dressing saloon; hospital and almost every amenity which we get in a city.

The description of the numerous departments will be too long an affair for the purposes of this article. It is enough to know that the "Cinecitta" is a real "Film City."

It Happened In Hollywood!

The Tale Of Two Smart Girls

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail).

Just before the start of the premiere of the film, "The Four Feathers," at the fashionable Chinese Theatre in Hollywood, a big shining car drew up at the doors of the cinema, cables the New York correspondent.

Out stepped two beautiful women, immediately recognised by the crowd as Miss Myrna Loy and Miss Joan Crawford. Everything was held up while photographers took scores of pictures. Even Charlie Chaplin was kept waiting by the perfectly gowned couple.

Then they sailed into the theatre chatting with Charlie Chaplin, smiling at Fred Astaire, and waving to Sam Goldwyn. When the show was over the police had to keep autograph hunters away from the two enchanting visitors.

Then the big shining car took them back to—the University of California. They were two college girls, Beth Ann Steven and Barbara Coutourier, who had been made up by a Hollywood artist to resemble the two film stars.

The money for the special make-up and the car was contributed by the other girls at the university.

HONOURS FOR INDIAN FILM PIONEERS

Dada Phalke, R. B. Chuni Lall, Sulochana And Gohar

Dr. O. G. Ohanian, Vice-President of the Academia of Asia and Federation Internationale des Corps Savants de Recherches writes:—

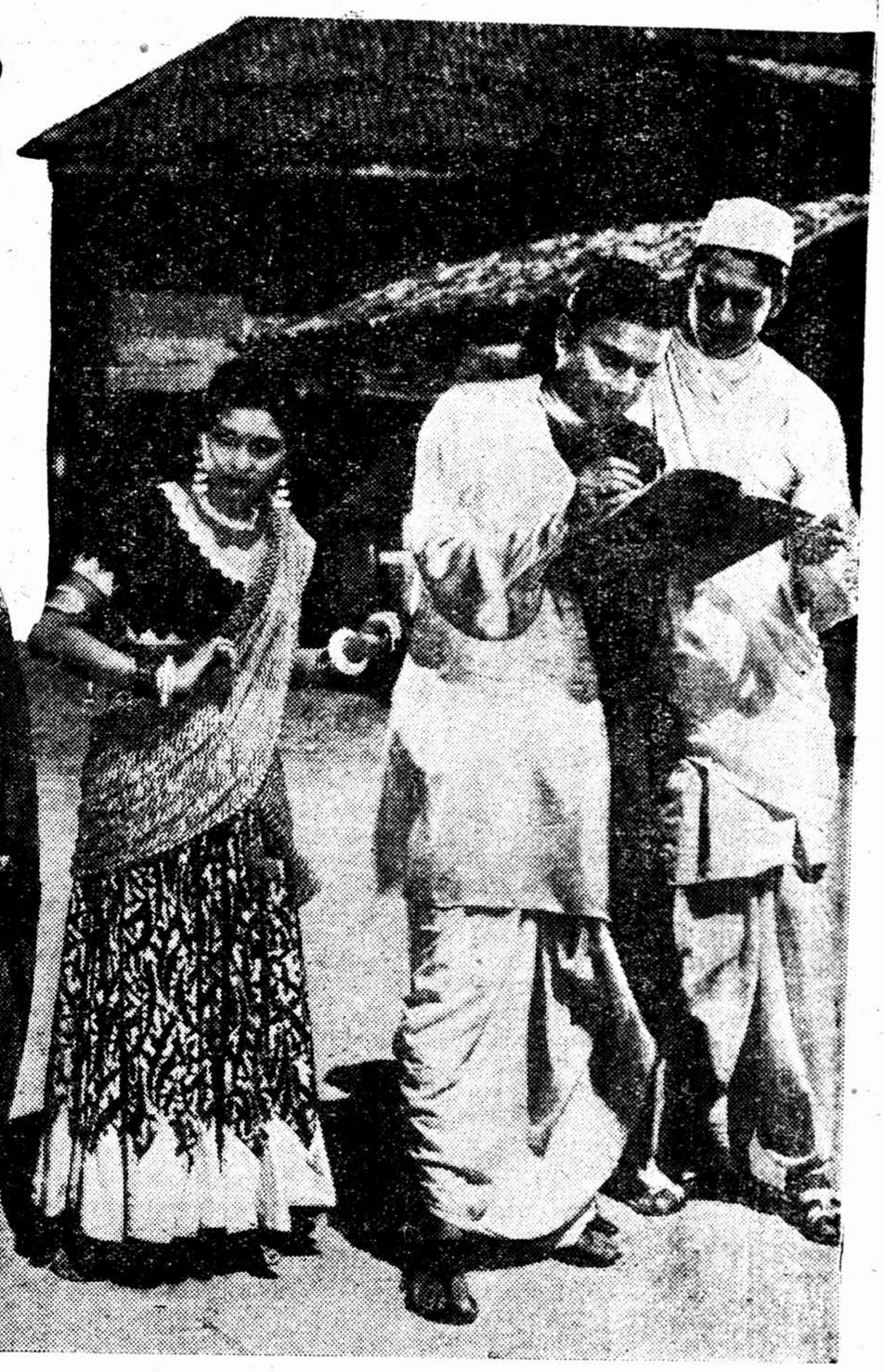
On the occasion of the Indian Motion Picture Silver Jubilee the Federation Internationale des Corps Savants de Recherches and the Academy of Asia are desirous of offering an opportunity and paying honour to a few of the eminent Indian Motion Picture Specialists and Film Organisations to enroll them as members of the above mentioned Scientific Institutions, which are to-day recognised as the largest Scientific Centres of the World.

The candidates will be selected and recommended for memberships and Diplomas by the Academia's Honorary Representatives in India; Prof. Dr. (Hon. Causa) Binoy Sarkar (Calcutta University) and Acad. Prof. Dr. O. G. Ohanian (Bombay) with the help and support of the Motion Picture Society of India, the Bengal Film Association, and Madras Film League.

From amongst the eminent Film Specialists Mr. D. G. Phalke will be recommended for the highest degree of Doctorate Hon. Causa of Cine-Science and for Honorary membership, Rai Bahadur Chunilal, Miss Gohar and Miss Sulochana for their great service to the Indian Film Industry.

FILM FLASHES

A scene from Sagar's Bengali-Hindustani picture "Kumkum The Dancer," starring Sadhona Bose.



Kamlesh Kumari in a dance pose from "Kapal Kundala," New Theatres film coming to Krishna.

Pandarik and Chitra in Devdutta Film's "Rukmani".

Sabita Devi in "As You Please", shortly coming.

Mahatma Lays Bare His Heart

'I Hope Some Day Augean Stable Of Congress Will Be Swept Clean'

Under the caption "Am I All-Powerful" Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Two Congressmen came to me during the week One of them said:

"We in the C. P. think that you can do everything you want. You can remove the Ministry at will and you can make them do what you like".

The other said:

"You are the Working Committee. Every Congressman therefore blames you for the present corruption. You showed us that moral authority was the supreme authority. You taught us to think that the existing system was satanic. You taught us that when the Congress reigned there would be no devilry, there would be purity in every walk of life. But we find to-day quite the reverse. The Congress reigns in many provinces and yet corruption is rampant. Congressmen quarrel among themselves. There is marked deterioration. Devilry is not gone. You do not rely upon numbers. You have often said that even a few true and good Congressmen can, by their moral worth, represent the whole nation and real democracy can be evolved. But instead of quality the cry everywhere is for quantity. The amendments recently made are of no use. They won't remove the growing corruption nor reduce the unmanageable size of the Congress. If you say that you cannot have your way with the Working Committee, let us know it. As it is we believe you to be all-powerful and are therefore filled with wonder that you allow things to go from bad to worse Look at your khadi clause. It is responsible for extensive hypocrisy in the Congress. Very few believe in khadi and therefore use it only for show. Khadi, therefore, stands for falsehood and worse. You who brought the country to a moral height are now bringing it down. Presently the Congress will become the laughing-stock of the country, if things go on as they are doing. If you cannot mend the Congress, why don't you leave it alone?"

NO INTERFERENCE

This second critic is a well-known Congressman and organiser. He spoke feelingly. I promised to reproduce in these columns the substance of the answer I gave him.

I am not all-powerful whether with the C. P. Ministers or with the Working Committee. I know very little of the doings of the Ministers. I never interfere with their work. I have never regarded that as my function. Occasionally I have to correspond with them on matters such as the village industries, basic education or the like precisely as any citizen would do. I have invariably refused to interfere with their work. I would not have the time for it even if I had the wish. It would mean usurpation of the function of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Working Committee.

So far as the Working Committee is concerned, I do attend its meetings whenever I am required to do so. I do influence its decisions in the matters that may be referred to me and never in any others. Many sittings of the Committee I do not attend at all. Of many of its resolutions I have no knowledge except after they are passed and that through the Press. This was the arrangement when I first severed my legal connection with the Congress. What hold I have on the Committee is purely moral. My opinion prevails only to the extent that I carry conviction. Let me give out the secret that often my advice makes no appeal to the members. For instance, if I had my way, the Congress would be reduced to the smallest compass possible. It would consist of a few chosen servants removable at the will of the nation but getting the willing co-operation of the millions in the programme they may put before the nation. But this is too drastic and too undemocratic for Congressmen.

IF MAHATMA HAD HIS WAY

I admit that the khadi clause has led to much falsehood and hypocrisy. If I had my way, it would have gone long ago. I sought to have clause removed even when seceded from the Congress. I have repeated the attempt more than once but with no success. The argument has been that the Congressmen in general will not listen to the removal of the clause.

Similarly I have endeavoured to have the words 'peaceful and legitimate' removed from the con-stitution but again without success. I can multiply instances in which I have failed to carry the Working Committee with me. I do not mention these failures by way of complaint against the Working Committee. The members had weighty reasons for not listening to me. I have not felt called upon to sever the moral tie with the old colleagues. I do not arrogate to myself any superiority over them. It has been a privilege to work with them. They are as good and faithful servants of the nation as I claim to be myself. I cling to them because I have the hope that one day they will be converted to my point of view or that I shall be converted to theirs.

Nor do I subscribe to the charge that the old regime was purer than the present. Whilst I admit that much corruption has crept into the Congress organisation, that there are many self-seekers in it, it is my conviction that the Congress administration is comparatively purer than the old one. It is also my conviction that the Congress administration is responsible for several measures for the amelioration of the condition of the masses. I regard Prohibition as the greatest of them all. But there is no doubt that a vast deal still remains to be done. I hug the hope that some day the Augean stables of the Congress will be swept clean and that the fears of the second critic of the Congress will be dispelled It is not to be denied that he has grounds for his fears. Being an irresponsible optimist things do not dismay me to the extent that they dismay him They are serious enough to rouse every Congressman to a sense of his duty. The Congress will surely be undone if it does not stand exclusively on the solid rock of its moral worth.

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BHULABHAI AND PROGRESSIVE GROUP

(BY "PORTIA.")

The Indian Progressive Group at their lunch on Sunday provided an excellent opportunity for Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to give a very fine display of invective—guised under the garb of friendly advice to this group of mostly young, and in many cases earnest, searches after truth

To those of us who listened to it, it became moment by moment clearer that a speaker as clever as Mr. Desai was playing a game of skittles with his hearers. The wolf disguised as Red Riding Hood's grand-mother—explaining to the little girl who listened so intently—every word he uttered could hardly have lisped in a more tender manner.

BITING SARCASM

A little forbearance towards those, who in all sincerity had invited him to speak as a friend, would hardly have gone amiss. Biting sarcasm in place of a genuine desire to show those younger and less experienced in the morasses of party politics—how to tread their way through it—ill became the honoured guest of the afternoon.

True the time is more than ripe for every one of us to be taking some form of active part in working towards freedom but those who have to spend a full day earning enough to live. are to be forgiven, if at times the confusion of our country's politics makes us feel that the leisure hours we do get—are perhaps better spent—playing psuedo-intellectual games at parties, where old and young meet on at least a seeming basis of friendliness! To step into anything more effective than the sort of social service that most of us to-day effectively or ineffectively strive to perfect, takes a great deal of nerve. Even that great organ of the people—the Congress—does not to-day hold the undisputed position it once held.

May be Mr. Desai finds it easier to convince a few thousand peasants that the dictates of this so-called democratic body are not to be questioned—than to convince a group of people who rightly or wrongly have the power of independent thought.

SENSE OF ISOLATED SUPERIORITY

I can understand his rightful indignation at any questioning on the part of the masses (intellectuals or otherwise)—for power brings, except in a few very rare instances, a sense of isolated superiority. Do Hitler or Mussolini tolerate any criticism? No! Likewise to-day in India—those who criticize—be they actually in the political arena or not—have no place in the scheme of things. The day has gone when constructive criticism served any purpose. Power and struggle is all that is needed. Hard work and a commodity commonly known as hard cash, can work wonders. Therefore, it seems all we have to do is to see which party or leader shouts loudest and longest. Surely a very easy way of knowing what course it is at least wisest if not best to follow.

In agreeing with Mr. Desai's statement regarding the necessity for the younger generation to do more than merely air opinions and idly discuss topics of national importance, Mr. Antia, who proposed the vote of thanks, rightly indicated a point on which we would like further enlightenment.

The men of Mr. Desai's generation are fitted for the task they have taken up. In the case of Mr. Desai himself, speaking is a gift. Success at his profession has made it possible for him now to give his life to National service, at least in the utmost comfort.

How many young men can afford to go into politics? Not all are made of the stuff Martyrs are made of—and even food and clothes cost money.

Mr. Desai's speech might well have been made to a chamber of wealthy merchants, rather than to a group which according to his own statement is merely superior and intellectual if useless in other respects! It takes brains to make good even in business and from what we have gathered, bargaining and business instincts are invaluable in political life as it stands to-day.

ADDRESSED TO WRONG GROUP

Beyond the fact that this speech was addressed to the wrong group, we have no fault to find with it. When games in a school are popular, it has much to do with the Head Masters and the House Captains. Cleverness and ability alone in individuals excites admiration but hardly provokes any desire for emulation, unless it is coupled with a personality that appeals.

The emotional appeal has not been neglected by those whom the world has considered great leaders and I would suggest to Mr. Desai that in future a fair amount of the success of his speeches to students and groups, which, like this one, professes to be progressive—would depend on his using the same tactics he so ably employs when dealing with guests in his own house. Frankness and candour are welcomed, but harshness is hardly effective as an appeal to the heart which as Indians—he says we possess in no mean measure

JENKINS BREAKS WORLD RECORD

BONNEVILLE (SALT FLATS).
August 11.

A. B. Jenkins Broke the world record for thousand miles with 170.767 miles an hour. The previous record which is his own is 168/11.

He broke the world record for six hours with 170/85 miles an hour. The previous record which is his own is 168/15.

Jenkins also broke the world record for 2.000 kilometres with 169.4 M. P. H., the previous record held by Eyston is 163.6.—Reuter.

French Communist Leader Acquitted

COURT'S DECISION, A "VERDICT AGAINST" BONNET

PARIS, July 29. (By Mail).

There was great popular rejoicing in Paris tonight when M. Lucien Sampaix, secretary-general of the Communist newspaper "Humanite," was acquitted after a short but sensational trial in which one of the most important Ministers in M. Daladier's Government was accused of "harbouring spies."

The acquittal is regarded as a great blow to the reactionary elements in the Government, and is, in effect a verdict against M. Bonnet, who ordered the trial.

M. Sampaix was charged under the Act which forbids disclosure of information concerning cases of treason and espionage

In "Humanite" on July 18 there had appeared an article referring to Herr Abetz, a close collaborator of Herr von Ribbentrop. Herr Abetz was asked to leave France earlier this month. The article referred also to the arrest of two newspaper employees in connection with the drive against Nazi propaganda.

A heavy police guard was placed over the court, into which only those with passes were allowed to enter—and then only after careful scrutiny. The tiny room, intolerably hot, was densely packed with journalists, lawyers and members of the public.

M. Sampaix, in his defence, declared that it was Hitler's policy always to destroy the morale of a people by propaganda and then to occupy their land. He had done this in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Memel, for example. He had now begun work on the same lines in France.

M. Sampaix told the Court: "One of the German agents is a well-known woman, Elisabeth Buttner, who was turned out of England, a former secretary of Julius Streicher, who furnished resources to the Nazi cells in France.

"I asked in the 'Humanite' whether Elisabeth Buttner was not in relation with the Comte de Brinon (president of the Franco-German committee which has been dissolved) and with M. Chiappe (the Deputy and former Prefect of Police).

"I asked whether M. de Brinon was not at Nuremberg when Elisabeth Buttner was there."

There was a breathless hush in the courtroom when M. Sampaix said:

"I asked whether the wife of a certain Minister highly important in the home and foreign affairs of France had written offering help to Elisabeth Buttner, and putting the staff of her husband's office at his disposal."

The reply to that was his arrest, he said.

M. Sampaix asked the Court: "How could such a Minister represent France abroad when he was under suspicion of harbouring spies?"

He added that the number of Italian and German agents denounced by the police, who wanted to expel them, had been allowed to stay in the country on the intervention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Sampaix had begun his criticisms of the Government had been severe but just, but added that he would continue to protest with all his power against the plots of Hitler's agents against France.

M. Sampaix had begun his statement by saying: "It is not without a certain feeling of misgiving that I appear before your—not misgivings for myself but for my country, for I have seen the network of espionage develop as M. Daladier himself said.

"In fact, the arrest of M. Aubin and M. Poirier (the two newspaper men) showed that it was still more serious than had been announced by M. Daladier.

"Treason, the greatest crime a Frenchman can commit, exists in fact. People have admitted that they have been in relation with foreign Powers. Secret service agents have constituted a network of espionage, considering that France, as the mortal enemy, had to be beaten down before the German armies were launched.

"To-day we see the campaign developing in France. Anti-Jew newspapers have appeared. We find men who at the outset had only £5 suddenly becoming owners of newspapers. Who pays for these anti-French activities?"

In his speech for the defence Maitre de Moro-Giafferi argued that M. Sampaix had disclosed nothing which had not already been widely published and that to charge him with disclosing secret information was absurd.

FIFTH LINE OF BR. ARMY

Science To Help Nation In Event Of War

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 21

Britain has recruited an "army" of 80,000 specialists who will be called-up in an emergency to man the country's fifth line of defence.

These are scientific "soldiers"—laboratory research workers teahnicians and professional men and women with high administrative qualifications.

"This is the first force of its kind ever recruited," said a Government official yesterday.

"We do not know how many recruits we shall want, but a response of 80,000 to our appeal since January is regarded as very satisfactory.

"One can call them our fifth line of defence. The first line is composed of the military forces, the second of the supply services, including munition workers, the third of the civilian defence groups and the fourth, agriculture.

"A panel of men and women who will best serve their country in pursuing their special jobs has been compiled and is rapidly expanding.

"It consists of every kind of scientific worker and technician and of men and women of all the professions.

"The constitution of the panel means that a great deal of waste will be avoided. For instance, it is not likely that in war men with brilliant research records will be put into the trenches.

"During emergency there will be a central bureau. When any Government Department or any firm engaged in war work requires the services of a particular specialist the bureau will be asked to supply one."

Some of the most brilliant men and women in the country have offered their services.

The "News Chronicle" understands that this "army" has requested that it shall conduct its work under the control of scientists and that this has been agreed to.

"PSYCHOLOGY OF PEACE"

Winant On Role Of Asiatic Countries

Mr. John G. Winant, Director of the I. L. O., in reply to the debate in the 25th Session of the I. L. Conference, which recently concluded at Geneva, on his Annual Report, observed that the discussions in the Labour Conference had indicated that the regional activities of the I. L. O. are now of outstanding importance in its programme of work. The I. L. O. has already begun giving special consideration to the problems of Eastern countries, and he hoped that it will be possible to extend this interest still further. "As was stated by Abdul Aziz Khan (Afghan Government Delegate), the 'cultural traditions' and 'national traditions of justice and equity' of the Eastern countries 'are the very basis of the work of the I. L. O.' Assal Bey (Egyptian Government Delegate) and Sayid Atta Amin (Irak Government Delegate) also called our attention to the special problems affecting Eastern countries, particularly in view of their recent industrialisation and cultural traditions. I agree that the differences between Asiatic and European countries 'must be fully recognised if there is to be any solid achievement.' I wish here also to thank Sir Firozkhan Noon for his invitation to visit India and other Eastern countries at the first possible opportunity. I hope that it will soon be possible to accept the invitation.

"It is reassuring to note that the delegates who have expressed views on international commercial policy are in agreement as to the need of closer trade relations between countries. It is clear that there has been in each case a keen appreciation of the importance to labour welfare of the benefits of specialisation in world production and of the greatest possible participation by all countries in sharing the world's supplies of natural resources. Sir Firozkhan Noon has stressed the economic waste of promoting, under the shelter of important restrictions, the production of artificial substitutes for agricultural raw materials, such as cotton, while such materials go begging for a market.

NEED OF STABILITY.

"I share with Sir Firozkhan Noon the view that greater stability in the international prices of agricultural products is highly desirable. Such prices are especially subject to violent fluctuations owing partly to factors peculiar to agriculture, such as weather conditions, and to the natural tendency among agricultural producers to recoup losses resulting from low prices by further increases in output. Much could be accomplished in this direction by economic planning, as well as by removal of trade barriers. The international regulation of prices should, of course, in the ultimate interests of the producer as well as the customer, be limited to the attainment of price stability rather than of price levels which are artificially high.

"Harassed by political insecurity, the world to-day is thirsting for social security. Nearly every one of the speakers who has stood on this platform has expressed his devotion to the idea of ensuring social security by systematically preventing and covering the risks to which the workers are exposed in their conditions of life and work through extension of social insurance to all workers, whether in paid employment or working on their own account."

ECONOMIC CONFERENCES.

Mr. Winant then referred to the keen interest evoked by President Roosevelt's invitation for a general economic conference. Representatives of Governments from countries as diverse in geographic position and national interests as China, Yugoslavia, France, Great Britain, the United States of America and New Zealand all support the suggestion that some pacific approach to the problems of international economic relations must be found. In any such conference, the I.L.O. has a definite part to play."

INDIA AND I.L.O. STAFF.

Dealing with the comments made regarding the budgetary problems of the I.L.O., Director Winant said that the discussion made it clear that Governments, employers and workers wanted the expanded services of the I.L.O. in many fields With regard to the demand for enhanced representation of certain countries, including India, on the I.L.O. staff he said that he hoped to do something in this connection next year when the Office will have at its disposal a special credit for the engagement of temporary officials. "I have always held the view that this Organisation is essentially a service Organisation In order that it should be able to render the services which are demanded of it, it must have at its disposal the necessary financial resources Since these services are most needed now, I hope delegates will use all the influence at their command to see that Governments should consider the budget of the Organisation, not purely from a narrow financial standpoint, but in terms of the contribution which the Organisation can make to social justice and therefore to peace The request of India that the I.L.O should help in its industrial expansion, as well as other requests for assistance in public works, housing, sanitation and related fields, have made me feel that an engineering section would be a valuable addition to the Office."

NEW CHAPTER.

Dealing with the complaint that the claims of agriculture are not sufficiently recognised by the I.L.O., he said: "There is great justification in my opinion, in this criticism made, among others, by Sir Firozkhan Noon Sir Frank Noyce and Mr. Dahanukar and it shows that by taking up this work a new chapter can be opened in the development of the I.L.O. An enquiry showing the influence of low agricultural income on industrial wages would, in my opinion, confirm the findings we have already reached in studying the textile industry. The Office has just prepared a report for submission to the next session of the Permanent Agricultural Committee which will meet this autumn to consider the problems connected with the extension of social insurance to small farmers and other persons engaged in agriculture."

Director Winant concluded by saying: "We come from many nations and are representative of the varied customs, the religions and the races of the world. We have discussed the great social and economic problems that are of common concern to all peoples everywhere. In spite of political differences that have created schisms and the shadow of war we are carrying through this Conference with hope for the future and faith in the goodness of men. We have established here the psychology of peace. No service we can render could mean more for our own generation and for those who are to follow after us than creating a world psychology of peace."

Oriental Conference

Presidents For Various Sections Appointed

MADRAS, August 10.

The General Secretary, All-India Oriental Conference has forwarded to us for publication the following list of presidents elected for the various sections of the Tenth All-India Oriental Conference to be held at Hyderabad, Deccan during December 1939:

General President: Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, M.A., O.B.E. Director of Archaelogy, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Vedic: Maha Mahopadhyaya Prananath Tarkabhushan, Director, Sanskrit studies, Benares Hindu University.

Iranian. Sardar Khan Bahadur Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsees, Dastur Hall, Poona.

Islamic culture: Prof. Mahammad Habib, Professor of History and Politics, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Arabic Persian and Turkish studies: Prof. G. Haq, Beegampet, Deccan.

Classical Sanskrit: Prof. C. Kunhan Raja, University of Madras Triplicane, Madras.

Philosophy and Religion: Prof. B. L. Atraya, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology Birla Hostel Hindu University Benares.

Ardhamagadhi Prakrits, etc.: Dr. Benimadhab Barua, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

History: Rao Sahib C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Profesor of History and Politics, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

Archaelogy: Rev. Fr. H. Heras, M.A., S.J., St. Xaviers College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

Ethnology and Folklore: Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D. Lit., Professor of History Mysore University and Director of Archaelogy, Mysore State.

Fine Arts: Principal Peray Brown, School of Arts, Calcutta.

Philology: Dr. V. S. Sukhthankar, Honorary Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

Urdu: Maulvi Abdu. Haq Sahib, Secretary, Anjuman Taraqqi Urdun 'Al Quraisil, New Delhi.

Telegu: C. R. Reddy, Esq., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair.

Marathi: N. K. Bhagavat, Esq., M. A. Fellow of the Bombay University, Bombay 21.

Kannada: Rajasevasakta R. M. Srikantia,, M.A., B.L., Professor Oriental College, Bangalore.

Modern Indian (Non-Local) Languages: Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Ashitosh Building, Calcutta.

WANTED RELIEF WORKS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA (Panchmahals) Aug. 9.

A meeting of the Panchmahals District Congress Committee met here yesterday when Mr. Manekal Gandhi, M.L.A., Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secy., Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, Mr. Laxmidas Shrikant, M.L.A., Mr. Waman Mukaddum, M.L.A., Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, Mr. Sukhdev Trivedi of Bhil Sewa Mandal and other prominent workers from Shehra, Kalol, Kankanpur attended

The meeting considered the grave situation arising out of deficient rains, decided to appeal to the Ministry and recommended the opening of Relief Test Works, cheap grain and fodder shops

Some heat was generated when Mr. Shrikant, M.L.A. moved that primary rural or urban Congress Committees should not hold public meetings in their respective areas, which was stoutly opposed by the Congress Socialists and the President of the District Congress Committee.

Hordes of famine-stricken peasants are daily thronging in search of food and employment, but get none. The famine situation is growing serious.

"Nothing Can Dislodge Subhas From People's Heart"

NARIMAN SEES IN WARDHA RESOLUTION "VINDICTIVE PURGE OF OPPOSITION"

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement on the Working Committee resolution against Babu Subhas Chandra Bose:—

In the days of national upheaval convictions and sentences from foreign autocratic Government for political offences, were welcomed as honourable distinctions, rather than casting any reflection on the alleged offenders. Today, the same may be said about the Congress disciplinary action.

The Congress movement gained in strength, on account of such oppressive and unjust repression. so the 'Forward Bloc' will make better head-way amongst the people and masses, because of this persecution and victimisation of its leaders and founders.

REPRESSIVE METHODS

We used to criticise such attitude and policy on the part of bureaucracy as short-sighted and unsportsman-like: it always created reaction and recoiled on the oppressors. When they could not knock down their opponents in an open arena, they used to hit below the belt. The disciplinary resolution of the High Command, today, corresponds to the political persecution of bureaucratic Government in the days of national struggle.

Just as that bureaucratic repression, served as an incentive to strengthen the cause and helped rather than hinder the national movement so, also will these High Command pin-pricks produce the same effect, and far from suppressing or weakening the opposition, such resolution will only give the opposition greater strength and incentive.

In those exciting days, most trusted of the people, was the least honoured by the bureaucracy, so today, Subhas the most beloved of the people, who has roused and awakened the masses to an enthusiasm such as no other leaders have done for many years. is, in the eyes of the High Command, unfit even to be a member of elective committee.

Such a vindictive resolution does more discredit and harm to the organisation than to the intended victim and places the Congress in a ridiculous position

WHY THE DISCRIMINATION?

We would have no reason to complain, if the supposed iron-hand of discipline fell equally and equitably on all alleged defaulters; it is deliberately discriminating treatment that is galling and most resented. That noisy gramophone of the Rightist, Pro-Federation loudspeaker, Sjt. Satyamurthi, may carry on his favourite prank of pleading, even with the Princes to help the imperialistic Government not to wreck the Federation in accordance with the Congress resolution; but to help the imperialists to impose it on the country in spite of the Congress resolution.

This is nothing short of conspiring with country's enemies and betraying the Congress; the offence is aggravated by the fact that it is repeated in spite of and in defiance of previous warning from Congress authorities, and regardless of public condemnation and also of the vote of no-confidence of his own Committee: yet such a flagrant breach on the eve of Working Committee meeting passes unnoticed, because disciplinary action in that case would mean silencing an effective and noisy 'crier' of the High Command.

Similarly, even more serious lapses, both political and administrative, are winked at, such an open embezzlement of Congress Funds, and the alleged offenders are not considered unfit to be members and even office-bearers of Committees so long as they continue to be on the 'right and safe side.'

But the bogey of discipline is only reserved to be relentlessly and intolerantly used against the inconvenient and powerful opponents, who cannot be suppressed by ordinary agitation and propaganda in the open field. When Subhas Babu's popularity cannot be checked by anti-Subhas propaganda, it must be curbed by a resolution, thus to crush the opposition.

ELECTORATE MUST DECIDE

Besides the resolution has no significance; if Democracy prevails, a fascist vindictive resolution cannot take away the democratic right of the electorate. It is for the people, the Congress electorate and not for the small coterie to decide whether any Congressman is fit or unfit to hold any place in the Congress.

Subhas Babu will continue to be the 'pet of the people' in spite of such resolutions, whether in the Committee or not, he certainly will continue to be sole leader of Bengal and President and Founder of the "Forward Bloc" This resolution cannot dislodge him from the peoples' loving heart and peoples' affectionate minds. Just as he became a greater idol 'of the people' after the resignation of Presidentship, so will he rise still higher with every attempt to victimise and persecute him. So long as his party is in a minority, he cannot occupy the only position of trust and responsibility, i.e., his due viz.;—Presidentship of the Congress, but when he secures a majority, the resolution in question will be immediately consigned to the waste paper basket of Congress Secretariat, and Subhas Babu will rise to the pedestal of Presidentship trampling underfoot such obstructions.

So, in either case, the resolution will remain ineffective and inoperative. The ultimate deciding factor as to whether he should or should not occupy the only place that it is his due viz., the Presidentship of the Congress, will be the verdict of the people; still the resolution is intended to supply a convenient handle for the opponents to get rid of a powerful opponent, who is daily growing in strength, and what was attempted by undignified and indecorous hostile canvassing, is now sought to be achieved by this short but of a Working Committee resolution.

PURGE OF INDEPENDENTS

His nomination for Presidentship may be rejected on technical ground, thus saving all the 'bother and trouble' of carrying on a hostile campaign against his Presidentship. The 9th July incidents are only exploited to gain the original object of ridding the Congress of all independent and fearless elements, and thus make the organisation a safe preserve only for the few 'true and genuine' Gandhites.

It would have been more honest to have openly banned "Forward Bloc" than to try to oust it indirectly under false pretext. Have Indian politics really fallen so low that any 'broom stick' is considered good enough to wipe out even such a chivalrous and valiant opponent like Subhas Babu?

The 'Forward Bloc' programme and activities will proceed in accordance with the Conference resolutions with full vigour, undeterred and unaffected by Wardha verdict.

Subhas Congratulated

Mr. Harkishandas Mehera, President of Forward Bloc Executive Committee in C Ward and Mr. Natverlal Parekh have sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Bose:—

"CONGRATULATE FOR BOLD STAND. REGRET AND CONDEMN GANDHIAN EXECUTIVE'S SUICIDAL ACTION."

Subhas Not Bothered About It

CALCUTTA, August 11.

"Is that all", exclaimed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, when the decision of the Working Committee disqualifying him from Presidentship of the B. P. C. C. was conveyed to him by the "Associated Press."

Mr. Bose seemed, apparently to receive the news in an unconcerned manner and, when asked for his comment, remarked that he was much too busy at the moment with the planning of the Congress House, the foundation stone of which will be laid in Calcutta on August 19 by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Congress and labour leaders are unanimous in severely criticising the decision of the Congress Working Committee to take disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

ALL THREATS AND COERCION MUST CEASE

Phoenix Mill Managing Agent's Statement

In a statement to the press regarding picketing at the Phoenix Mills gate, Mr. Ramnarain Ramnivas, Managing Agent of the mill, stated that the mill had been closed as a result of economic necessity and it would be opened only if it became a business proposition to do so

Mr. Ramnarayan states: "During the last three months, coercive methods have been used against the Agents to open the mill. Even in the statement of Mr. Dange that has appeared this morning the privilege of negotiating with his friends has been offered to us under the threat of so-called Satyagraha. So long as threats of this kind are offered, it is impossible for the Managing Agents even to discuss the question of workers' difficulties."—A. P.

Press On Anti-Subhas Resolution

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

That the movement for the release of political prisoners would be hampered by disciplinary action taken by the Congress Working Committee against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was the view unanimously expressed at a public meeting held at the Shradhanand Park last night.

Commenting on the Working Committee resolution on the subject the "Hindustan Standard" writes: "We have not the slightest doubt that the whole country will share our sense of resentment against the thoughtless and mischievous action taken by the Working Committee. What a tragedy. India is shocked and stunned. Does not India also look small in the eyes of the world?"

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "The Congress High Command may temporarily restore discipline by such measures but we are afraid if the number of Khares and Narimans is thus increased as has just been done by them by virtually driving out of the Congress one of the most dynamic forces in the country to-day, we mean Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the very object for which such punishment is inflicted will completely be frustrated. Will it ultimately be conducive to the best interests of the nation?"—United Press

ROVERS CUP

Hard Lines For South Lancs

Custodian's Judgment Errors Cost Match

Bangalore Blues Win By Odd Goal In Three But Fail To Impress

BANGALORE BLUES - - - - - - 2
(Lakshmian, Ramanna)
SOUTH LANCS - - - - - - - 1
(Ward)

The recent achievements of the Bangalore Muslims have made "Bangalore" a synonym for crowded galleries and fever-pitch enthusiasm in the Cooperage 'dictionary'! This was amply demonstrated last evening when the Bangalore Blues—fresh challengers from the 'land' of Laxminarayana, Murugesh, Rahamat, and Masoom—were scheduled to make their Bombay debut against the local Harwood (Senior) League Champions, 2nd Bn. the South Lancashire Regiment, in the second round of the All-India Rovers Tournament.

Lakshminarayana And Karim Absent

Beyond the preliminary reports received a few days earlier that they were to have the services of Laxminarayana and Karim—the well-known "Bangalore Muslims" stars, little else was known here of the antecedents of the Blues' side. And Laxminarayana and Karim—for some reason or other couldn't make the Calcutta-Bombay trip in time to join their new 'colours' for last evening's encounter. Still, however, the Blues received a tremendous ovation from over 4,000 'throats'—which packed the Southern stands to suffocation and took up a large portion of the remaining stands—as they entered the field to try conclusions with Bombay's strongest combination.

The encounter which followed—though hardly productive of A 1 'stuff'—will long be remembered for the rank bad luck which 'attended' the military team throughout a major part of the game—and the uniformly magnificent display given by the Blues' defence. Samarpathi, Tayaran and L. Manuel rose to great heights in the civilian's vanguard—and jointly carried off the honours of the evening with sixty minutes of fine 'anticipation', sound tackling, and brilliant footwork—all projected on a 'framework' of reinforced tenacity—which latter ultimately turned out to be the deciding factor of the issue of the game.

Military Custodian's Faulty Anticipation

The Bangalore team's quintette—with the possible exception of perhaps Ramanna — however—hopelessly failed to impress and neither of the two goals actually put in by them culd by any stretch of imagination be ascribed directly to their own efforts individual or concerted. In fact on both the occasions mentioned above—Gray—the military custodian committed striking errors of judgment by rushing out of his charge much too soon—and leaving the ball to coolly travel across the goal-line—in the 37th-minute of the game off Lakshmian's foot and 10 minutes later off Ramanna. Combining better and exhibiting greater dash and stamina the soldiers virtually dictated the exchanges during the whole of the first half when the civilian's defence was constantly kept on tenter-hooks. That the military side were unable to take an early lead—which on the run of play they positively deserved—is as much a tribute to the heroic, unrelaxed efforts—individual and collective—of Samarpathi, Tayaran and L. Manuel—as to the conditions failure of Preece and Ward to work up the numerous magnificent passes from the pivot and the military quintette's inner trio.

Soldiers' Impressive Opening

Ultimate score apart—the soldiers—except during the closing stages of the match—played a flawless game—frequently outpacing and out-manoeuvring their barefooted opponents—particularly along the flanks. So well did the Harwood League Champions function in the initial stages of the game that with even the slightest measure of average 'good-luck' they would certainly have carried the day.

After a goal-less first half during which they were throughout relegated to the role of 'defenders'—the Blues scored 2 goals early on resumption in the manner already described. Nothing daunted by this unexpected and, on the run of play undeserved, reverse—which was nothing but the natural result of having to play on their obviously unlucky day—the South Lancs redoubled their efforts towards scoring but just 10 minutes before the final whistle their right half Gray came into collision with a stinging 'drive' by one of the opposing 'trio' and had to withdraw from the game.

Spell Of Bad Luck

This, added to the continuous spell of bad luck and the unsportsmanlike behaviour of a section of the crowd who persisted in making their presence felt in a most unwelcome manner—all tended somewhat to dishearten the soldiers—and though Gray resumed play shortly after his injury and a few minutes later Ward after all succeeded in reducing the margin—heading in during a scrimmage in the goal-mouth—the South Lancs' attack was—in the concluding stages of the game—not living up to its high standard of the earlier half. The 'Bangalore Blues' with the aid of rank good luck and rank good defenders—fifty fifty succeeded in driving home an odd-goal-in-three victory—and already have their next encounter against the Young Mohammedans F. C. in their pocket. But they will certainly have to tone up a lot if they at all wish to survive the strong 'quarter' they are placed in as a result of the draw.

Result

BANGALORE BLUES 2
SOUTH LANCS 1

The Teams were:

BANGALORE BLUES

Subha Rao, Tayaran and Samarpathi, Natesh, L. Manuel and Kolandavelu, Rawoof, C. Manuel, Lakshmian, Ramanna and Byrappa.

SOUTH LANCS

Gray Henderson and Foster, Gray, Yates and Carroll, Preece, Robson, Whittaker, Colbert and Ward.

REFEREE MR. HUDSON.

To-day Match: Rovers Cup
((COOPERAGE)
Second Round
5-45 p.m.
BANGALORE MUSLIMS (Holders)
KHATAU SPORTS

JAMES LANGRIDGE NOT COMING?

James Langridge, the brilliant Sussex and England all-rounder, who toured India in 1933-34 with Jardine's team and was again India this winter is stated to have declined the invitation. He will be replaced by G. Pope the Derby all-rounder.

Local Week-End Cricket

C. C. I.'s Great Start Against Parsis

F. K. NARIMAN (137) AND T. CONTRACTOR (101 NOT OUT) PUT ON 202 RUNS FOR FIRST WICKET

Vijay Merchant Gives Best Display Of Day With Dazzling 88 Not Out

The Cricket Club of India made a great start in their two-day fixture against the Parsi Gymkhana, thanks to a magnificent first-wicket stand by their opening batsmen T. Contractor and F. K. Nariman. Nariman hit up a brilliant 137 which included 4 sixes and 11 fours and in partnership with Contractor—who remained unbeaten with a fine 101—saw 202 runs on board before the first wicket—his own—fell.

Contractor's was an exhillarating innings in the course of which he sent the ball 13 times to the ropes. Between them these two C.C.I. bats completely collared the Parsis' bowling and gave the latter team's fielders a day's round of leather-hunting.

Merchant's Dazzling 88 Not Out

Of the other local week-end cricket fixtures played on Saturday—the Hindu Gymkhana had very much the better of their drawn match against Lord Northbrook C.C.—mainly due to a dazzling 88 not out by Vijay Merchant. Vijay batted flawlessly in his own inimitable style, hooking and driving with grace and power—and had a six and 12 fours in his splendid innings. Lord Northbrook C. C. taking first knock collected 171 runs for the loss of 5 wickets and declared when only 80 minutes remained for stumps to be drawn for the day. However the Gymkhana opening pair went for the Club's attack right from the start and with Merchant striking the form which has marked him out as a batsman of world class—the Hindus hit up 130 for no loss when closure was applied—the match ending in a draw with the honours definitely going to the Gymkhana.

Hakim's 6 For 23

Islam Gymkhana secured a convincing victory by 2 wickets and 134 runs over the "Times of India" S. C. "A". The "Times of India" had first knock but could not make much headway against the accurate good-length deliveries of Hakim and Sharif—and were sent back for a meagre 60—Hakim bagging 6 wickets for 23 and Sharif 4 for 21. The Islam Gymkhana—due to a hectic effort by H. Khairaz who had 11 fours and a six in his 59—and a sound 51 by A. Aga—easily passed their opponent's total—over and above and with two wickets to spare.

Following are the scores:—

C. C. I.
v.
Parsi Gymkhana

C. C. I.: (First Innings) 250 for 2. (T. Contractor 101 not out, F. K. Nariman 137).

Islam Gymkhana
v.
Times Of India S. C. "A"

"Times of India" S. C. "A": 60. (Hakim 6 for 23. Sharif 4 for 21).

Islam Gymkhana: 194 for 8. (H. Khairaz 59. A. Aga 51, Lavlikar 6 for 35).

Result:—

Islam Gymkhana won by 2 wickets and 134 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA "A"
versus
LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

Lord Northbrook C. C.: 171 for 5 (dec.). (Bhiwandiwalla 34. D. Havewalla 30).

Hindu Gymkhana "A": 131 for no loss. (V. Merchant 88 not out).

Result:—

Match drawn.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 p. m. Ramzan Khan. 7-45 Sarangi. 8-0 Gauhar Sultan. 8-20 Saz. 8-30 For young listeners. 9-15 Gaikian. 9-30 Punjabi songs. 9-50 Ramzan Khan. 10-0 Woman's world. 10-30 English folk dances. 10-50 Mist of years. (B B C). 11-20 Jussi Bjorling.

12-0 noon. Music from movies.

1-0 p. m. London Philharmonic orchestra. 1-12 Ballads of yesterday. 1-25 Crazy gang at sea. 1-33. 25 Years of musical comedy and popular song. 6-0 Amateur attempts. 6-10 Kumari Satyawati. 6-20 Kumari Sujata Sen. 6-30 Gauhar Sultan. 6-45 Abdul Karim Khan. 7-0 Next week's programmes. 7-10 Ramzan Khan. 7-30 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 7-40 Instrumental trio. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Ramzan Khan. 8-40 Kumari Sujata Sen. 8-50 Gauhar Sultan. 9-35 Capitalist by Satya Paul Virmani. 9-50 Gauhar Sultan. 10-5 Sarangi. 10-15 Ramzan Khan.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 Ramzan Khan. 6-20 Radio orchestra. 6-25 Geets, grave and gay. 6-45 Kumari Satyawati. 6-55 Pat dip. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1. 7-10 Gauhar Sultan. 7-25 Kairana school. 7-45 More amateur attempts. 7-55 Kumari Sujata Sen. 8-5 Kumari Satyawati. 8-15 Sut mind. 8-20 Punjabi folksong. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Jacques string orchestra. 10-2 Out of box.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 p. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Parda-i-Simin. 8-30 Glare of geets. 8-45 Ram and Krishna. 9-0 Ishtiyaq Ahmed. 9-15 Wahidanbai. 9-45 Gujarati Garbas. 9-55 W. R. Padhye. 10-25 B. R. G. Khaladker. 10-40 G. D. Agni. 11-0 Zohrabai Ambalewali. 11-15 Karim Khan. 11-25 Afzal Lahori. 11-30 Jogia on violin. 11-40 Purshottam Solankurker. 12-0 noon Musical compositions. 12-10 Gujarati poems. 12-20 Wahidanbai. 12-50 Ishtiyaq Ahmed. 1-0 W. R. Padhye. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All children's hour. 6-0 Saraswati Mane. 6-15 Gat Tora on the tabla. 6-25 Ghulam Mustafa. 6-40 Purshottam Solankureker. 7-0 B. R. G. Khaladker. 7-10 Saraswati Mane. 7-25 Ishtiyaq Ahmed. 7-35 Analde. 8-10 Wahidanbai. 8-30 Week in sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 G. D. Agni. 8-55 Talk of town. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 New books review by S. C. G. Bach. 9-50 Grand symphony orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. to 2-30 p. m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 W. R. Padhye. 10-30 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Ali Hossain and Party. 8-50 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 9-5 Kamal Das Gupta. 9-20 Bijanbala Ghose Dastidar. 9-35 Kamal Das Gupta. 9-50 Dwijen Chowdhuri. 10-5 Music Lessons. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-0 News In English. 11-6 Orchestral Programme.

6-0 p.m. Bells of St. Margarets' Westminster. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Harendra Nath Nundee. 7-35 Gitasree Shantilata Banerjee. 7-55 Gitasree Sheila Sarkar. 8-15 Pankaj Kumar Ganguli. 8-30 News In Bengali. 8-45 News In English. 9-0 Ena Leicester: Soprano. 9-15 Stanley Gomes: Violin. 9-30 Swasudir Bau. 9-40 Rajen Sircar. 10-0 Bauer Swasudi. 10-10 Dhirendra Chandra Mittra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1. 9-30 Frances Pearcy: Elocutionist. 9-45 Radio Quintette.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. C. Balakrishna Raju Voice. 5-30 Shrimati C. V. Parvathi & C. V. Yaganarayana. Veena. 6-0 R. Ramani. Voice. 6-45 Smt. C. V. Parvathi & C. V. Yagnanarayana. Veena. 7-15 Saktsimha. (Telugu). 8-15 Carnatic Orchestra. Hari Kambodi. 8-30 Vydehi Vijayaraghavan: Voice. 8-55 Fascination of Figures, by W. F. Kibble. 9-30 Shrimati Vydehi Vijayaraghavan: Voice.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-30 As In Madras 1. 9-30 Symphonic Hour.

Hyderabad Programme

Med. Wave 411 m. (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Bilquis Jahan, Khayal. 5-30 Kishenlal, Ghazal. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 N.S.B.S. S. Orchestra, "Birha Ki Rain". 6-40 Kishenlal, Thumri, Ghazals. 7-10 "Adult Education" by Mr. S. A. Akbar. 7-25 Bilquis Jahan, Thumri, Ghazal. 7-45 Kishenlal, Geet. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Bilquis Jahan, Khayal, Ghazal. 9-05 Kishenlal, Dadra, Ghazals. 9-30 Bilquis Jahan, Khamsa, Ghazal.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Nawab Ali Khan. 6-30 Kumari Prakash Thapar. 6-45 Anwaribai of Cawnpore. 7-5 Pankharyan. 7-15 For Rural Areas. 7-45 Mixed debates. 8-0 For Women. 8-40 Kumari Prakash Thapar. 8-50 Anwaribai. 9-40 Nawab Ali Khan. 9-50 Anwaribai. 10-0 Kumari Prakash Thapar. 10-12 Ghalib, Amir and Dagh.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. A nagaswaram kacheri. 2-30 Echoes from filmland. 6-0 For villages. 6-30 Venkatesa Iyer. 7-0 T. S. Srinivasa Rao. 7-45 K. V. Kesava Bhagavathar. 8-0 Shrimati Gomati. 8-30 Recorded interlude. 8-45 T. S. Srinivasa Rao.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Ramanand Sharma. 6-20 Tamancha Jan. 6-40 Umra Zia Begam. 6-55 Shakuntala Devi Bhatnagar. 7-5 Ramanand Sharma. 7-25 Tamancha Jan. 7-45 For countryside. 8-15 Ali Mardan. 8-30 Ramanand Sharma. 8-45 Next week's programmes. 8-50 Tamancha Jan. 9-35 Experiments in education, Gurukula. 9-50 Ramanand Sharma. 10-10 Tamancha Jan.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p. m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p. m.)

B B C Programme

7-30 Cavan O.connor. 7-45 Band of Royal Horse Guards. 8-30 Pianoforte by Iso Elinson. 9-0 Children's Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sports. 10-0 Troise Mandoliers. 10-25 Sport. 10-55 Music. 11-0 Sidney Crooke's Light Quartet. 11-30 News. 11-50 Sports.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug 12

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	97	85	—	14.1	—0.7
Amraoti	97	77	—	9.2	—8.8
Akola	96	77	—	11.7	—5.9
Ahmedabad	94	79	—	6.0	—13.7
Ajmer	95	80	—	2.4	—9.5
Ahmednagar	92	67	—	7.5	—1.9
Ambala	97	79	—	15.8	+1.4
Allanabad	90	80	—	25.0	+4.1
Benares	90	79	—	21.3	+0.5
Bareilly	94	79	—	17.0	—6.9
BOMBAY	89	79	+	38.7	—9.9
Bangalore	79	68	T	7.2	—1.6
Bhopal	92	75	—	33.4	—
Baroda	95	78	—	9.4	—
Belgaum	79	67	+	35.9	+6.4
Bahawalpore	105	82	—	1.3	—2.0
Bijapur	90	71	0.1	7.4	+0.8
Bellary	84	72	0.1	4.2	—0.3
Bhavnagar	94	76	—	8.5	—4.3
Chittagong	87	78	—	62.1	+11.3
Calcutta	89	80	0.1	40.4	+11.3
Cuttack	92	79	—	21.7	—5.8
Cawnpore	93	82	—	17.6	—0.3
Calicut	82	72	1.2	72.9	+0.6
Cheerapunji	69	64	1.2	266.7	+32.5
Cocoanada	88	80	—	10.3	—2.2
Cochin	79	73	1.3	70.7	+13.3
Dehra Dun	86	73	2.1	41.9	—6.3
Delhi	102	87	—	9.9	—4.3
Dehra I. Khan	107	85	—	0.3	—3.5
Desa	97	77	—	1.9	—13.0
Dalhousie	—	—	T	33.1	—6.5
Fort Sandeman	100	76	—	3.3	—0.5
Gorakhpur	91	79	0.3	31.3	+4.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	75	T	7.2	—6.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	79	—	—	—4.4
Indore	90	71	—	13.0	—6.1
Jhansi	96	81	—	20.8	—0.1
Jubbulpore	90	77	—	31.8	—0.7
Jacobabad	101	79	—	—	—1.8
Jaipur	100	79	—	4.9	—8.3
Karachi	83	76	—	0.1	—4.5
Kodaikanal	65	52	0.6	10.9	—0.9
Khandwa	95	75	—	10.6	—5.8
Lucknow	91	79	0.1	22.3	+1.5
Ludhiana	103	79	—	9.3	—4.1
Lahore	104	83	—	7.1	—2.1
Lyallpur	105	83	—	5.2	—0.6
Multan	103	83	—	2.6	—1.1
Mysore	82	68	—	4.0	—2.8
Madras	89	80	—	2.9	—4.6
Marmagoa	83	74	—	51.3	—
Malegaon	94	67	—	9.7	—0.5
Mussoorie	69	60	T	31.3	—13.9
Mahableshwar	70	59	T	132.0	—57.6
Murree	75	63	T	16.9	—15.7
Mount Abu	77	64	—	6.4	—30.5
Masulipatam	92	79	0.1	8.4	—5.1
Mangalore	81	73	0.2	84.2	+0.6
Meerut	—	—	—	10.0	—5.9
Mercara	75	63	0.1	55.8	—22.7
Nagpur	96	73	—	19.7	—7.5
Ootacamund	65	53	0.1	19.3	+1.1
Patna	84	78	2.2	33.1	+8.2
Peshawar	103	83	—	1.1	—1.8
Poona	87	67	—	10.0	—3.6
Pachmarhi	82	70	—	47.6	+3.3
Port Blair	84	65	1.0	37.8	—5.2
Quetta	94	57	—	0.6	—
Rawalpindi	101	80	—	8.3	—5.3
Ratnagiri	85	76	—	87.5	+16.7
Rajkot	97	75	—	2.8	—14.8
Sialkot	101	85	—	11.7	—2.4
Srinagar	89	66	—	1.9	—2.8
Sholapur	96	72	0.3	7.6	—3.1
Shillong	73	66	—	39.9	+3.2
Simla	71	61	0.1	31.9	—0.6
Surat	89	77	—	12.8	—15.3
Salem	87	73	0.2	14.4	+5.1
Trichinopoly	89	74	0.1	7.4	+3.5
Trivandrum	77	72	1.3	24.5	+2.2
Vizagapatam	86	78	—	7.9	—3.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fine of Rs. 2 was imposed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a Railway porter working at Bhusawal, who arrived this morning in Bombay on a charge of having 1|8 tola of opium with him.

The accused pleaded ignorance of the promulgation of Prohibition in Bombay. The Magistrate in fining the accused remarked that ignorance could not be pleaded as an excuse.

Disbelieving the evidence of the witnesses that the deceased was pounded with stones thrown at him by three men, the Bombay City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock and haemorrhage in the pancreas at the inquest on Tukaram Mahipat.

Sakharam Mahipati stated that Daji with two other people came to deceased's hut to demand money. On his refusal, the accused Daji with the other two rowdies knocked the deceased down and also hammered the deceased with the stones.

Cash and Jewellery worth Rs. 1,300 are alleged to have been stolen from a flat in Awa Chambers, Esplanade Road, yesterday.

The watchman and the lift man of the building have been arrested on suspicion in this connection. Pending completion of police investigation the suspects were remanded into police custody at Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day.

It was stated that while the complainant was away the flat was broken into and cash and jewellery stolen.

A complaint was then lodged with the Police as a sequel of which the suspects were arrested.

On a charge of assault Chandrabai Bala and Ramu Bala were arrested by the Nagpada Police and were produced before Mr. M. A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Laxmibai had an altercation at the common water-tap in the chawl in which both parties reside. It ended in accused No. 1 catching hold of the woman and the accused No. 2 giving her a fist blow, knocking out a tooth.

The Magistrate enlarged both the accused on bail till the 26th instant.

All-India Weather

POONA, August 12.

The monsoon has been active in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces and Malabar. Local rain occurred in Chota Nagpur, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast, while a few falls occurred in Orissa, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Konkan, Bombay, Deccan, South-East Madras and Madras Deccan. Day temperatures continued to be normal over the region from Hyderabad to East Rajputana.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Jalpaiguri three inches, Dinajpur, Patna, Bahraich, Dehradun two, Tezpur, Sambalpur, Purnea, Darbhanga, Trivandrum, Cochin, Mercara one and half, Port Blair, Cherrapunji, Calicut one Seoni, Mandura, three quarters, Raipur Rentichintala, Kodaikanal half, Chanda, Sholapur quarter.—A. P.

SUBHAS ANSWERS CHARGE OF INDISCIPLINE

(Continued from page 19.)

tions passed by the A.I.C.C. when a particular session of that body comes to a close.

CIVIL LIBERTY

If you grant Congressmen the right to express their views on the resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C. you cannot draw a line and say only favourable opinions will be allowed expression and unfavourable opinions will be banned. If we have a constitutional right to express our views, then it does not matter if those views are favourable or unfavourable. Your letter seems to suggest that only expression of unfavourable views is to be banned. We have so long been fighting the British Government, among other things, for our Civil Liberty. Civil Liberty, I take it, includes freedom of speech. According to your point of view, we are not to claim freedom of speech when we do not see eye to eye with a majority in the A.I.C.C. or in the Congress. It would be a strange situation if we are to have the right of freedom of speech as against the British Government but not as against the Congress or anybody subordinate to it.

If we are denied the right to adversely criticise the resolutions of the A.I.C.C. which in our view are harmful to the country's cause, then it would amount to a denial of democratic right. May I ask you, in all seriousness, if democratic rights are to be exercised only outside the Congress but not inside it? I hope you agree when a resolution is once passed by the A. I. C. C. it is open to us to have it reviewed or amended or altered or rescinded at a subsequent meeting of that body. I hope you will also agree that it is open to us to appeal against the A I. C C. to the Higher Court of appeal namely the open session of the Congress.

DEMOCRATIC RIGHT

You will agree further, I hope that it is open to the minority to carry on propaganda with a view to converting the majority to its point of view. Now how can we do this except by appealing to the Congressmen through public meetings and through writings in the press? The Congress to-day is not an organisation of handful of men. Its membership has. I believe, reached the neighbourhood of 45 lakhs. We can hope to appeal to the rank and file of the Congress and to convert them to our point of view only if we are allowed to write in the press and also hold meetings. If you maintain that once a resolution is passed in the A. I. C. C. it is sacrosanct and must hold good for ever. Then you may have some justification for banning the criticism of it. But if you grant us the right to review or amend or alter or rescind a particular resolution of the A. I. C. C. either through that body or through the open session of the Congress, then I do not see how you can gag criticism as you have been trying to do. I am afraid you are giving an interpretation to the word discipline which I cannot accept. I consider myself to be a stern disciplinarian and I am afraid that in the name of discipline, you are trying to check healthy criticism.

Discipline does not mean denying a person his constitutional and democratic right Apart from the fact that it is our constitutional and democratic right to protest against resolutions which in our view are harmful to the country's cause, a consideration of the merits of the two resolutions will show that such protests were really called for. In our view these resolutions, if given effect to will serve to actuate the drift towards constitutionalism and to increase the influence power and authority of Provincial Ministries at the cost of Congress organisations, to isolate artificially the Congress from the general public as also the A. I C. C. from the rank and file of the Congress. Moreover, they will serve to undermine the revolutionary spirit of the Congress. Consequently in the best interests of the country these two resolutions should be immediately held in abeyance and ultimately altered suitably or withdrawn.

PAST PRECEDENTS

In this connection, I cannot help drawing your attention to certain incidents at the time of the Gaya Congress in 1922 and after. Please do not forget what the Swaraj Party did in those days. Please do not forget either that when the A. I. C. C. amended the resolution of the Gaya Congress, the Gujarat P. C. C. resolved to defy it.

Lastly, please do not forget that Mahatma Gandhi wrote in 'Young India', if my recollection is correct, that the minority has the right to rebel. We have not gone so far yet as to actually rebel against the decisions of the majority. We have simply taken the liberty of criticising certain resolutions passed by the majority in the teeth of opposition.

I am really surprised that you have made so much of what we regard as our inherent right. I hope you will accept my explanation as satisfactory. But if you do so and if you decide to resort to disciplinary action, I shall gladly face it for the sake of what I regard as a just cause. In conclusion, I have to request that if any Congressman is penalised in connection with the events of July 9, then you will also take action against me. If the observance of the All-India Day of July 9 is a crime, then I confess I am an arch criminal. With kindest regards,

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd) SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.

SUBHAS' "CRIME"

Will Cling To Congress With Greater Devotion

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

"By trying to warn the country about the continued drift towards Constitutionalism and Reformism by protesting against resolutions which seek to kill the revolutionary spirit of the Congress. by working for the cause of Left Consolidation and, last but not least, by constantly appealing to the country to prepare for the coming struggle, "I have committed a crime for which I have to pay the penalty.

Thus declares Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in a statement to the Associated Press, on the decision of the Congress Working Committee, disqualifying him from Presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee, and membership of any elective Congress body for three years.

"WILL CLING TO CONGRESS"

Mr. Bose adds that it does not matter if he is victimised to-day. He will cling to the Congress with greater devotion than before, and go on working for the Congress and the country as a humble servant of the nation.—A. P.

"It Smacks Of Intolerance"

Reaction To Disciplinary Action Against Bose

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11

Congress and labour leaders are unanimous in severely criticising the decision of the Congress Working Committee to take disciplinary action against Mr. Bose.

"In spite of all that has happened, Bengal could never conceive that the Congress High Command would go to the extent of taking disciplinary action against Subhas Babu, the last President of the Indian National Congress. It may be doubted if this action on the part of the Congress authorities is consistent with their claim of non-violence. Undoubtedly, it smacks of intolerance," said Mr. Syed Nausher Ali, M. L. A., former Minister, Bengal, in an interview.

Mr. Nausher: All added, ("Personally, I have not been able to find out any ground for this disciplinary action, for the right to agitate for the creation of public opinion is inherent in everybody and there has in fact been no breach of the resolution of the Working Committee

"If the action is intended to curb the activities of the Left Wing of the Congress, I am afraid it will frustrate its good object.

"I am confident the action will give an impetus to the Forward movement, for which Subhas Babu stands, which it would have been very difficult to secure for it otherwise. Out of the evil cometh good."

RUDE SHOCK

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, M.L.A., President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., said: "I have read with the rudest shock possible the news of the disciplinary action against Mr. Bose. Subhas Babu will lose nothing by it. The respect of the people of India for him will rather increase. The group most to lose by it is the present High Command of the Congress. I could not even for a moment believe that Mr. Gandhi would give his assent to such a move.

"The undreamt of has, however, happened. There is only one course for the people of India now to follow, and that is to organise themselves more, so that they can in the nearest future possible be ready for the anti-Imperialist fight which is sure to begin soon, and in which along with foreign Imperialism, the Imperialist mentality exhibited by the present High Command, will also disappear."

Mr. Niharendu Datta Mazumdar, M.L.A., General Secretary of the Bengal Labour Party, said, "This is the climax of the anti-struggle coup which started by the Congress High Command with the strategic resignation of the Working Committee members on the eve of Tripuri.

"Mr. Bose stood for unity and struggle. His appeal remained unheeded and the Calcutta session of the A. I. C. C. saw his exit from the presidential chair, only to emerge as the spear-head of the national forces massing and moving onward towards the path of relentless struggle for freedom at the hand of the Forward Bloc, and the leader of united Left forces in the Congress."

NEED OF PURIFICATION

Mr. Datta Mazumdar adds that Mr. Bose's suspension will give a stimulus to the people's struggle in every sphere and help to forge unity of our people in action and in the fire of their struggle will be purified the National Congress which alas stands to-day badly in need of purification.

He asks, "Would this final act of war of the High Command against the Left Wing leaders mean compromise and collusion with the Imperialist rulers on the coming war and Federation? The country will wait and watch but nonetheless carry on its preparation for a nation-wide struggle for freedom."

FORWARD BLOC ORGANISATION

All-India Working Committee Meets At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The first session of the Working Committee of the All-India Forward Bloc commenced at 3-30 this afternoon at the residence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. who is presiding.

The meeting has got a heavy agenda before it, including the organisation of the Forward Bloc in various parts of the country, consideration of ways and means of implementing the programme of the Bloc etc.

Of seventeen members of the Committee, the following are participating in to-day's discussions: —Lala Shankarlal of Delhi, Sardar Sardul Sing Cavisheer of the Punjab, Mr. Bishwambhar Dayal Tripathi of the United Provinces, Mr. H. V. Kamath of the Central Provinces, Mr. Nathalal Parekh of Bombay, Mr. Indulal Yagnik of Gujerat, Mr. Gopalaratnam of Madras and Mr. Abdur Rahaman of Kerala.

Other members of the Committee, including Mr. K. F. Nariman, are expected to reach here to-morrow morning and the session is likely to continue till the 14th instant.—A. P.

LUCKNOW REACTION

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

Reactions to the Wardha decisions in respect of Mr. Subhas Bose and boycotting of the Central Assembly follow usual party lines.

While Congress circles here echo approval of the steps taken as necessary to maintain Congress discipline at a critical stage in its existence, the Forward Bloc supporters characterise them as needlessly severe if not vindictive.

The Muslim Leaguers are more reticent about this domestic affair of the Congress, but are inclined to look upon them as drastic.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Revenue Minister, U. P., declared:— "I am sorry for Mr. Bose, but I am afraid he invited the trouble himself."

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, a member of the A. I. C. C., said, "I am sure the Working Committee has done the right thing, for in the absence of any disciplinary action at this stage, the very existence of the Congress organisation would have been in danger.

"I am really sorry that a man of Mr. Bose's standing did not realise the implications of his actions and persisted in organising demonstrations notwithstanding repeated requests by the Congress President.

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

"If the Provincial Congress Committee and its office-bearers are allowed to defy the decisions of the superior body, subordinate committees would be as much entitled to defy decisions of the P.C.C. and therefore no discipline could be maintained.

"At this stage when the Congress is being assailed from many sides and when in the near future it is likely to be engaged in a final struggle with British Imperialism, nobody howsoever highly placed could have been allowed to defy the Congress organisation."

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena commenting on the decision of the Working Committee regarding the next session of the Central Assembly, said that a more tangible form of protest than mere resolutions was necessary.

The decision would give the lie direct to detractors of the Congress who proclaimed that the High Command could not visualise a struggle in the near future.

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Kisan Sabha leader, commenting on the decision of the Working Committee regarding Mr. Subhas Bose says that the country must have been shocked by such an action against the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who was also an ex-President of the Congress.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT DADAR

In Aid Of Peasant Movement In Kerala

Under the auspices of Kerala Friends League, a variety entertainment will be held at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p. m.

The programme will consist of songs, comic skits, dances, fancy dress competition, tableu and drama. The proceeds from the show will go to help the Peasant Movement in Kerala.

Whole Of Bombay Backs Prohibition

Mahatma's Appeal To Parsi Community

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

From all the accounts I have received it seems that Bombay surpassed itself on the 1st of August, the day of the inauguration of prohibition. An eye-witness of the demonstrations tells me that the procession that took the mortal remains of the immortal Lokmanya to the Chowpaty sands, huge as it was, far outdone by the crowds that gathered together on the Azad Maidan. He tells me that all Bombay was present there. The labourers, who were the chief persons to benefit by the measure and who were at the same time the most affected by prohibition, attended in their thousands with their wives. They rejoiced in the deliverance from the devil from whose grip they could not disengage themselves without external assistance. Had they gone to express their gratefulness to the ministers for their courage in persisting in their benevolent measure in the teeth of the opposition of vested interests?

It was not a mere labour demonstration. All classes took part in it. At that huge meeting there was not a jarring note. Men and women had turned up in their thousands to take part in thanksgiving to God for the successful inauguration of prohibition.

TRIBUTE TO PARSIS

The great Parsi community deserves congratulations for the restraint it observed in spite of its bitter opposition to the measure. Evidently wiser counsels prevailed and no hostile demonstration appears to have been staged by them. My hope that Parsi philanthropy will get the better of the opposition, appears to have been justified. Is it too much to expect whole-hearted support from the Parsis in making the measure a complete success? Let them remember, the glory of the effort in Bombay will be reflected not only throughout the province but it will be reflected all over India. I make bold to say that although they feel that they have been unjustly dealt with, the future generation of Parsis will bless Dr. Gilder as their true representative and benefactor. Surely Parsis should be proud, as India is proud, that they have produced in Dr. Gilder a man who has stood firm as a rock in the midst of fiercest opposition including threats of boycott and worse.

Indeed the whole of the ministry deserves hearty congratulations on the steadfastness with which they have pursued this great moral reform. The demonstration of 1st August shows that they have practically the whole of Bombay behind them. No constructive measure promoted by the Congress has had such enthusiastic support as this great moral reform.

It is a matter of regret that a Muslim procession of protest, not against the measure but against the property tax, was organized the same day and resulted in a clash with the police. But it only enhanced the value of the public meeting, for the procession had no effect whatsoever on the great and irresistible demonstration. Bombay had one mind at the Azad Maidan.

Let us hope the brilliant beginning has momentum enough in it to lead to a brilliant end. Much constructive effort will be required in order to consolidate the advantage gained by the closing of liquor shops. It removes the temptation from the drinker but not the craving for drink. His mind has to be directed into the right channel. He must have healthy refreshment at a place where he can rest his tired mind and limbs. Workers among the labourers should deem it their duty to study their lives and help them to conquer the craving for drink. The Government alone won't be able to cope with this consolidation work. They could close the liquor shops with a measure of popular goodwill. But they will need the active co-operation of a band of volunteer workers to supplement the official effort to help the drinker to lose his craving for drink.

Eleven members of the Congress Party in the C. P. Legislative Assembly were called before the Congress Working Committee in connection with Congress Assembly party disputes. Picture shows—Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, the Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Assembly and other members leaving the Guests' House after meeting the Working Committee on Friday.

Borough Council's Responsibility For Lives

Expenditure On Deep Air-Raid Shelter Held Legal

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 30.

Mr. Justice Simonds, in the Chancery Division yesterday, held that Finsbury Borough Council were entitled to proceed with a scheme for constructing a deep air-raid shelter to accommodate 8,000 people—a scheme described as remarkable.

This, he said, did not involve the borrowing of money (which would require the sanction of a higher authority) as it was to be paid for out of revenue, the rate fund, and spread over a series of years.

The matter came before the Court on a motion by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Mr. Ernest Elton Martin, of Rahere Street, Goswell Road, E.C., who had brought an action against the Council.

Mr. R. O. Wilberforce, for Mr. Martin, stated that the matter was of great urgency.

Mr. Martin took the view that the Council had embarked on ultra vires proceedings. He had brought the action to compel them to adopt a different scheme, but as a citizen he was equally anxious that whatever scheme was embarked on it should be started without delay.

In February the Council submitted to the Minister in charge of Civil Defence a scheme which was unusual because they proposed to give the whole population complete protection in deep, large, comprehensive shelters underground. The cost was estimated at something over £1,000,000.

In April the Minister rejected the scheme.

On July 17 the Council resolved to proceed with the original plan, slightly modified, so far as one particular site in the borough, in Busaco Street, was concerned.

The scheme—a remarkable one—was this:

They proposed to enter into an agreement with Shop Investments, Limited, under which a building agreement was to be granted to the company which undertook to construct a shelter under a piece of land at a cost of about £100,000.

When the shelter was completed a lease for 40 years was to be granted by the Council to the company at a nominal rent of £50 a year, and, on the same day, the company was to relet the shelter back to the Council for 38 years on what was called a hiring agreement.

Mr. Wilberforce read evidence in support of the motion in which it was stated that the rent to be paid by the Council would amount to £7,400 a year, equivalent to a rate of 1-1|2d. in the £.

"RESPONSIBLE FOR LIVES."

Mr. Trustram Eve, K.C., for the borough council, said it was the council's contention that the scheme did not involve any borrowing.

"We say that so long as we finance this out of the rates we have full power to do so," he added. "This £100,000 is our risk. We are entitled to find the money out of revenue and without borrowing capital. We are responsible for the lives of our citizens, and, if we decide to build these deep shelters out of our own rate fund, we propose to carry on in that way unless it is illegal".

Giving judgment, Mr. Justice Simonds stated that what the Council were doing was to bind themselves to pay a certain sum from year to year, and that sum they would pay out of revenue. This was an obligation which, it appeared to him, they were at liberty to enter into.

The objections on behalf of the plaintiff failed, and the motion would be refused.

Mr. Wilberforce said that his client did not wish to take the matter further. It had been agreed that the motion would be treated as the trial of the action. Costs were not asked for against the plaintiff.

Mr. N. K. Iyengar, who is an officer in the Drug Control Laboratories of the Government of India at Calcutta, and who has been awarded this year's Vincent Massey Scholarship for advanced research studies in vitamins and hormones at the Banting Institute, Toronto, sailed for Canada last week.

USE VITAFIX

YOUNG MEN

Why permit LOSSES (peculiar to your age and sex) sap your vitality? Stop them at once with Gambers' famous Herbal specific "VITAFIX" and pave the way to glorious manhood. VITAFIX is sold on MONEY-BACK Guarantee. You run no risk in using it, for you either get results or your money back. Obtain a bottle today from any leading chemist or direct from us. Rs. 2/12 per Full Course of 100 tablets, Re. 1/- per 32 tablets. By post /4/- extra. You have to use 4 tablets daily. Write, or call, at once for valuable FREE literature.

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Yesterday's Races At Poona

FIELD MARSHAL WINS ASCOT PLATE

Eude Again In The Limelight

(From Our Racing Correspondent).

There was a fair attendance at Poona yesterday. Racing was possible in fine weather and runners were plentiful enough to make the sport interesting. Favourites scored in several instances and backers fared none too badly on the whole. Among the distinguished visitors present were H.E. the Governor and Lady Lumley.

For Eude, the French jockey it was a good-day. He was seen to advantage in the saddle on Sarkhat, the winner of the Lohagaon Plate, Division I and later on in the afternoon scored on Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's Bon Jour in the Lohagaon Plate, Division II. The afternoon's sport was not without incident. Callenan and Kassim Hassan were involved in an accident when they fell from their respective mounts, Seventh Heaven and Bahar Neel close home. Fortunately both got off with nothing worse than a slight shaking.

POPULAR SUCCESS

The Kolhapur owned Field Marshal running over a distance more suited to him, was a popular winner in the Ascot Plate. Incidenly, he was steered to victory by R. Cook, a younger brother of the smart Australian light-weight jockey W. Cook who has given Poona a miss this season. Grand March, once again striking the form he showed a couple of seasons ago was runner-up with Knight Jill a close third. Greatly expected in certain quarters, Garden Warbler could not manage anything better than a fourth. However he is in good trim at the moment and may soon bring the lost money back.

Thought likely to repeat his success of the previous week Gangasagar II was made the favourite in the Childwickbury Handicap. The son of Rose en Soleil would have won readily enough but for the intervention of Diagonal, who would appeal to have overcome the leg trouble which restricted his racing activities for nearly two seasons. Royal Prince finished on well to fill a placing, but such fancied runners as Meridian Boy, Koonga and Sea Battle were not in the fighting.

NAIDOR SPRINGS SURPRISE

Having shown no previous ability to stay nine furlongs Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor was allowed to run unbacked in the Brisbane Plate. Going well for Simmons he trounced an useful lot of runners in no uncertain manner winning by three and a half lengths from Dark Wings whose display the other day was the reverse of encouraging. Coeur Brule made a gallant attempt to shoulder his big weight and was in the money. Among the beaten brigade were Wangalla, the favourite and Royal Task, another fancied runner.

The Kashmir stable connections made no secret of the fact that they expected to win both divisions of the Sirur Plate, for which several new Indian breds were entered. Harbour Light in the familiar claret and gold jacket, duly obliged in Division II when beating Daisy Belle, Laxmidhar and several others, but Winston encountered one better in Eastern Pride in Division I. This good-looking colt is owned by Mr. A. S. Tyebjee and is obviously one destined for higher things. Twine was a placegetter. A nice type he should win a race before the season closes down.

A CLOSE FINISH

Backers made no mistake when plumping for Sarkhat in Division I of the Lohagaon Plate. Very capably handled by Eude she only just beat the speedy Shirley Temple by a short head with Taj Al Farat third half a length away. Wheel of Fortune ran a disappointing race and Seventh Heaven and Bahar Neel who might have had a hand in the fighting came to grief in front of the Grand Stand.

K. H. Irani provided the winner of Division II when Bon Jour brought off a 16 to 1 chance, scoring at the expense of Fahad Pasha and Sarkhat Hamyar, one of the hottest favourites of the afternoon.

Mr. G. E. Matcheswalla's Burgess accounted for a big troop in Division III, making it plain that he can still gallop. He was cleverly handled by Mohideen whose first success this was among apprentice jockeys and licensed riding boys. Saad Nazam and Moonstone filled the minor placings. Shah Jamal, Aziza and Hadwan, all very well backed, figured inconspicuously. An objection against the winner for crossing by the rider of Saad Nazam was over-ruled after a brief hearing.

The Daily Double was won, returning Rs. 167-8 per winning ticket. No investor succeeded in nominating the winners of the Daily Treble and the sum of Rs. 3,885 has been carried over to the next meeting.

The LOHAGAON PLATE. (Division III). Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5lbs extra.

Mr. G. E. Matcheswalla's BURGESS, 9-2, G. Mohedeen .. 1
Dr. J. J. Naegamvala and Mr. M. D. Petit's SAAD NAZAM, 8-2, Takhat Singh 2
Miss F. J. Mashal's MOONSTONE, 8-1, A. Majid Khan 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MUJBIL HAMID, 8-7, Oosman 4

Did Not Run: Dahman Fadhil 8-3 and Roulette 8-5.

Won by 4 lengths, 1 1|4 length, 2 lengths

Time: 1min. 22 1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 107 for win, Rs 37, Rs. 29 and Rs. 62 for places.

Winner trained by M. K. Khan.

THE SIRUR PLATE. (Division II). Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. For Indian Horses 3 years old only maidens at the time of starting. W. A. raised 7lbs. Allowance—Fillies allowed 3lbs.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's HARBOUR LIGHT, 8-2, E. Britt 1
Mrs. H. Cartwright's DAISY BELLE, 8-2, Rook 2
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMIDHAR, ..8-5, Maxwell .....
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLD DISH, 8-2, (cd. 8-3), Cook 4

Did not run: Resperator 8-5.

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 4 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 38 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Madame Neim's SARKHAT, 7-8, Eude 1
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr's., SHIRLEY TEMPLE, 7-8, (cd. 7-9), Raffaele 2
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's TAJ AL FARAT, 8-0, Selby 3
Mr. H. N. Ashar's THREE DIAMONDS, 8-2, Evans .. 4

Not run: Prince Hilal 8-7.

Won by shorthead 1 2 length, shorthead.

Time: 1 minute 22 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 19. Rs. 31 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE SIRUR PLATE (Division I). Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300 For Indian Horses 3 years old only, maidens at the time of starting. W. A. raised 7lbs. Allowance—Fillies allowed 3lbs.

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's EASTERN PRIDE, 8-5, J. O'Neale 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's WINSTON, 8-5, E. Britt 2
Mrs. L. Whitehouse's TWINE, 8-5, Eude 3
Messrs Osman Chotani and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHAHENSHAH, 8-5, Evans 4

Not run: Turf King 8-5.

Won by 1 1|4 length, 5 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time: 1 minute 4 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randali.

THE BRISBANE PLATE. Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's NAIDOR, 8-4, Simmons 1
Messrs G. Subbarao and N. E. Raymond's DARK WINGS, 8-3, Selby 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's COEUR BRULE, 9-7, Obaid 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GORDON, 9-7, Cook 4

Not run: Amulet 8-11, Baby Boy 7-4, Princess Coral 8-3, The Right Man 7-8, Javellere 7-4.

Won by 3 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1 2 length.

Time: 1 minute, 55 seconds.

Tote paid Rs 263 for win, Rs. 70, Rs. 54 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP. Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. Svamvur's DIAGONAL, 8-3, Meekings 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR II, 8-2, Eude 2
The Chief of Bilkha's ROYAL PRINCE, 7-12, (cd. 8-0), Evans 3
Mr. A. Higgin's DICTATOR, 9-2, Morley 4

Not run: Melianthius 8-9, Mohalebbi 8-8, Vijaya Kumar II 7-9.

Won by 1 length, 2 1|2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 54 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 25. Rs. 20 and Rs 125 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE ASCOT PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner R. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIELD MARSHAL, 8-11, Cook 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's GRAND MARCH, 8-7, Morley 2
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL, 8-7, Raffaele 3
Mr. Gemini's GARDEN WARBLER, 7-11, Whiteside 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 122 and Rs. 41 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE (Division II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's BON JOUR, 8-0, Eude 1
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's FAHAD PASHA, 7-5, Whiteside 2
Mr. W. Evans' SARKHAT HAMYAR, 8-3, Evans 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's IRAQ JEWEL, 8-10, E. Britt 4

Not run: Glitter 8-5, John Wilkes 8-3, Blanche 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 161 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 33 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by K. H Irani.

B. P. A. O. Championships

PATWARDHAN GETS W. O. IN MEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Mrs. Kania's Fine Display In Final Of Women's Doubles

G. D. Patwardhan annexed the Men's Singles Championship in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships as the result of a walk-over conceded by D. G. Mugve owing to the latter's illness.

The two players, however, in partnership with each other won the Men's Doubles final disposing of V. N. Iyer and K. S. Shete with comparative ease.

In the Junior's events—the Boy's Singles final turned out to be a one-sided affair, Master R. Rodricks making short work of his opponent Master C. Fernandes after a well-fought-out first game—the latter getting only one point in the second game.

MRS. KANIA'S FINE DISPLAY

The Girl's Single's final was a much more exciting affair, Miss Patricia Roberts triumphing over Miss Jer B. Sabawala—but not before three games had been played.

Mrs. Kania was in fine form in the Women's Doubles final and receiving suitable assistance from her partner Mrs. J. S. Noguer—the two of them lasted out to annex the title at the expense of Miss A. K. Dadyburjor and Mrs. P. Nariman—in a closely contested 3 game duel.

Saturday's Results

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT

BOY'S SINGLES' FINAL:

Master R. Rodricks beat Master Constantine Fernandes, 15-11, 15-1.

GIRL'S SINGLES FINAL

Miss Patricia Roberts beat Miss Jer B. Sabavala, 11-2, 9-11, 11-7.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

Mrs. K. H. Kania and Mrs. J. S. Noguer beat Miss A. K. Dadyburjor and Mrs. P. Nariman, 7-15, 15-12, 15-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

D. G. Mugve and G. D. Patwardhan beat V. N. Iyer and K. S. Shete, 15-11, 15-4.

To-day's Programme

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURT

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL:

(6-15 p.m.

Mrs. J. S. Noguer Kania.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL

(6-45 p.m.)

Miss A. K. Dadyburjor & G. D. Patwardhan vs. Miss P. de Lima & B. I. Jacob.

7-15 p.m.—Distribution of prizes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Liverpool Wheat Easy: Local Market Steady

SILVER TREND HIGHER IN LONDON

BOMBAY, August 12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton market was quiet but steady during the initial stages but owing to favourable weather news from Texas, there was increased hedge selling pressure with the rate for October closing six points lower at 8.78.

The local market was closed at night.

BULLION

On the London Silver Market improvement has carried further with the spot advancing by 1/16 and the forward by 1/8d per ounce. The local market was closed, but undertone was steadier.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939.

New York, Aug 12

Previous closing	8.84
To-day's opening	8.84
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.78
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug 12

Previous closing	4.41
To-day's opening	4.38
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.38
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 159-12
April May 1940	Rs. 155-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 12

The New York cotton was early quiet but steady in absence of any fresh pointers but subsequently developed easier tendency following favourable weather news from texas which induced increased hedging.

Trading in October began at 8.84 i.e. unchanged from last closing Prices declined on hedging and local selling which caused prices to fall steadily while subsequently renewed selling and hedging appeared with prices receding further October closing at 8.78.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug 12

The cotton market was closed at night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 12

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.91/8.91) 8.84/8.83
December (8.72/8.72) 8.68/8.67
January (unquoted) 8.52/8.51

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 12

American October 4.38
American December 4.34
Giza October 6.32
Giza December 6.31

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug 12

TEAS

There were no tea sales to-day.
Indian Pekoe (1 1/4) 1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-3 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£21) £20 1/4
Dundee August (£23) £23
Lightning August (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/2 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 5/8 paid and buyers) 8 9/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 3/4) £12 11/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£12 1/8) £12 1/8

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 12

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 12

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug 12

Previous closing	176.70
To-day's opening	176.70
To-day's closing	176.70

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 12

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued dull and listless owing to lack of interest.

Franc opened at 176.70 and remained quite inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.201) 13.200
New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.99
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4) 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (17 1/16) 17 1/8

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 12

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay 'Some bear covering. Some speculative buying. Small offerings. Market quietly steady.'

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 12

Spot	(17 1/16) 17 1/8 +1/16
Forward	(16 5/8) 16 3/4 +1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 12

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2

RAY OF SUNSHINE IN MONEY MARKET

Rise In Average Allotment Rate

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 12

On the Money Market a ray of sunshine came the way of discount brokers this week in the form of a more satisfactory Treasury Bill tender. After a long period of recessions the average allotment rate rose to 14 shillings 0.7 pence per cent, while less competition from outside interests enabled the market to secure a quota of 39 per cent, compared with only 21 per cent previously.

Wall Street closed firm.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug 12

The bullion market was closed to-day. but owing to higher hand in advices, business in the first settlement was done around Rs. 45-12 in private.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug 12

The market was closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 12

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 43 5/8d. for October position to-day, while yesterday's closing was 44 3/8d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 12

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 12

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 47 1/8) dol 47 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/2) dol 25 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 49) dol 47 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 12

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 43 5/8. Prices declined on scattered liquidation prompted by disappointing overseas cables with sentiment depressed throughout.

Decline Overdone On London Exchange

London, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"Markets quiet Gilts higher after early weakness. Rails lower on fears of labour position. We consider fall overdone. We continue to favour purchases of industrial leaders and rubbers. Suggest: Serdang Allied Sumatra. We consider commodity markets are generally moving higher

Consett Iron	7/10 1/2
John Brown	29/3
Broken Hill North	36/3
Broken Hill South	23
Associated Manganese of S.A.	3/9
Kamra Tin	1
Kamuning Rubber and Tin.	2/6
Tunnel Cement	£2
O. K. Bazar	22/9
Bristol Aircraft	17/4 1/2
Westland Aircraf'	7
Halesowan Steel	8

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 11

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Aug sellers	24/9
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Oct-Dec. sellers	24/1 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 11.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 9/16

KHADI CLAUSE IN CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following statement:—

Congressmen are no doubt aware of the fact that under Article VII (b) of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress, among other qualifications, it is necessary for a person contesting any Congress election to be a habitual wearer, wholly of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar. His eligibility to be a candidate depends upon his fulfilling the conditions laid down in this Clause. The B. P. C. C., under the rules made by it last year, has been maintaining a list of Habitual Wearers of Khadi. If a person is not duly entered in this list in time he cannot contest any of the elections within the jurisdiction of the B.P.C.C. The habitual wearers of khadi, therefore have to get themselves enlisted in the Khaddar Wearers' List maintained by the B.P.C.C. lest they should forfeit their right of contesting the elections. The application forms can be had at the offices of the B.P.C.C.

BEARISH WHEAT REPORTS

Liverpool was quiet on Friday, following the slightly bearish U. S A. report. Chicago opened steady but later eased owing to lack of a follow through on the buying side.

With the recent bearish crop reports from U. S. A., Canada, India, France and Russia it is difficult to foresee any lift in prices apart from technical reactions.

The Canadian Government give stocks of grain in Canada on 31st July as follows:—(in thousands of bushels)

Wheat 1939 95010; 1938 23411; 1937 32938
Linseed 1939 120; 1938 2.9; 1937 465.

The total amount of Canadian wheat in Canada and U. S. A. at 31st July is given at 102,160,000 bushels against 24,394,000 in 1938 and 37,049,000 in 1937.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

Madras, Aug 12

The share bazar ruled steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Government securities ruled steady with increased activity in Mysore loans while Bank shares also witnessed fair business with Indian Bank shares in better demand. Planting shares were quietly steady with a moderate turnover

Quotations were as under:—

3 per cent Government of India 1951-54 loan Rs. 95/15; Government of India 1963/65 loan Rs. 97/10; 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Rs. 97/8; 6 1/4 per cent 1940 Mysore loan Rs. 104/5; 4 per cent 1953/64 Mysore loan Rs. 112/7; 3 per cent Madras 1959 Rs. 98/3; Reserve Bank Rs. 110/8; Indian Bank Rs. 115; Imperial Bank partly paid Rs. 371/4; Dunlop Rubber Rs. 11; Preference Rs. 104; Vellamattam Rs. 13; Nellore Power Preference Rs. 11/2; Singarini Colliery Rs. 9/8; Burma Corporation Rs. 5/5; Associated Cement Rs. 122/8.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 11th August 1939 amounted to £100,000.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug 12

Bar gold and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 69,04,635 were shipped from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, August 12.

A consignment of sovereigns valued at Rs. 5,798 was shipped to Sydney in the s.s. 'Comorin'. The s.s. 'Mooltan' carried a shipment of bar gold valued at Rs. 612 to London Seven consignments of bar gold were despatched in the s.s. 'President Monroe' to New York. The value of each of the consignments was Rs. 9,22,391, Rs. 1,56,490, Rs. 1,85,547, Rs. 7,03,556. Rs. 2,62,642 Rs. 37,58,443 and Rs. 8,99, 56.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,27,08,17,770.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 11.

Spot	17 1/16
Forward	16 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 11.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Following a decline 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 155/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 155. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened 3 points lower. The local market ruled firm with increased buying and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 155/12. The market was closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—			
Broach J/Aug.	Rs.	160	6 0
Broach A/May		155	12 0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra D/Jan.		148	4 0
F.G.M.G.—			
Bengal D/Jan.		120	8 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Broach J/A highest 159 3/4; lowest 158; closing 159 5/8

Broach A/M highest 155 1/8; lowest 154 1/4; closing 154 7/8

Oomra D/J highest 147 1/4; lowest 146 1/2; closing 147 1/8

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/4; lowest 119; closing 119 1/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 155; highest Rs. 155 5/8; lowest Rs. 154 3/4; closed Rs. 154 3/4. Broach J/A closed Rs. 159 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.49—1.
October	6.29—4.
November	6.34—4.
January	6.41—4.

JAIN HOLIDAY

Bombay, August 12.

To-day being a Jain Holiday the local Bullion and Seeds markets remained entirely closed.

March	6.45—4.
May	6.49—4.
July	6.53—4.
UPPERS.	
Spot	5.73—1.
October	5.55—2.
November	5.55—2.
January	5.58—1.
March	5.61—1.
May	5.64—1.
July	5.66—1.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 11.

SAKELS.	
November	12.40+9.
January	12.40+7.
March	12.45—3.
ASHMOUNI.	
August	9.20+2.
October	9.52—1.
December	9.59—1.
February	9.65—0.
April	9.73—0.
GIZA.	
November	11.33—1.
January	11.43—3.
March	11.60—1.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 41, Broach April/May Liverpool Rs. 35 3/4.

New York Liverpool: Oct. 26, Dec. 16, Jan 5, Mar. 7, May 25, July 39.

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 11.

Copper	£44 6 3
Lead	15 15 0
Spelter	14 10 0
Tin	225 5 0

LONDON SUGAR

London Aug. 11.

December	6s. 1d.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

October	44 3/8d.
December	46 7/8d.
March	49 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 11.

September	dol 0.64 1/8.
December	dol 0.64
May	dol 0.64 1/2.

General Selling In Share Bazar

TATA STEELS DOWN AND TEXTILES QUIET

Fairly Large Turnover

BOMBAY: August 12.

The local market was dull and featureless with scattered selling and prices assumed sagging tendency.

There was nothing fresh to note. The Wall-Street Market was irregular yesterday despite less tension in the European situation. U. S. Steel shares declined 3/4 at dols. 47-3/8 and Anaconda Copper shares improved 5/8 at dols. 25-1/4. General Motor shares declined 1/2 at dols. 46-3/8.

London Market was fairly steady and it is generally believed that the decline is overdone. Rails were easy with fears of Labour trouble, but commodities are improving.

The present dead-lock in the local market is bound to end sooner or later and we do not deem it wise to have any speculative interest. With famine conditions on one hand becoming serious every day there cannot be any strong support, while on the other hand, satisfactory dividends are discouraging sales. But dividends seem to have no lasting effect and we have records of top prices with small dividends, while large dividends depressed prices to bottoms. Thus it will be unsafe to rely on dividend prospects as sentiment and prospective position play important part.

At present the Share Bazar is deserted by outsiders and present price movement is mainly due to Taravani business. But the future outlook seems obscure as there are too many uncertain factors both local and international. The textile industry is suffering owing to utter absence of demand. The Steel industry is doing well but how long the present state will be maintained is a question.

However, there is definite improvement in world trade and prices are tending to higher levels. But political uncertainties are having considerable effect.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,337-8 and after improving to Rs. 1,340 declined to Rs. 1,325 on general selling. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 279.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with scattered selling. Associated Cements were quietly steady. There was a fairly large turnover in the market to-day.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 12.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257	8
250	BOM. DYEING	698	12
100	CENTURY	194	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	195	0
100	COLABA	105	0
100	Cooria	84	0
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	3 9
100	Finlay	89	0
100	GOKAK	127	0
1,000	Hindustan	1660	0
100	Indore	35	0
100	Khatau	81	8
100	KOHINOOR	210	0
250	Laxmi	415	0
250	MADRAS United	25	0
100	MORARJI	110	8
250	Model	40	0
50	MYSORE	80	8
200	NEW GREAT	171	8
100	Osmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	SASSOON SILK	69	0
1,000	Sholapur	2.700	0
50	SIMPLEX	64	4
1,000	SWADESHI	189	0
100	SWAN	83	0
500	Vishnu	1.000	0
1	000 Westerns	250	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	108	0
35-50	Central	34	6
500	Imperial	1535	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	380	0
50-100	India	143	12
100	Reserve Bank	111	4
5	Union	5-13	-6
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	121	8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	640	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	9
20	Mercantile	53	0
	New India	38	4
15-75	Oriental	4610	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1
	ELECTRIC		
100	And. Old	146	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,460	0
10	Ajmer	10	11
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129	4
100	Bombay Suburban	160	0
10	Broach	10	11
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	187	8
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO	165	4
1,000	TATA POWERS	1272	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1005	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dn Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	101	8
100	Pachora Jamner	85	8
100	Sara Serajganj	102	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Bombay Dyeing (703/12) 702 695 697 698

Century (195/8) 195 194

Central India (195) 195 194/8 195

Kohinoor (210) 210 209/8 210

New Great (171) 171/8 171/4

Simplex (64/12) 64/8 64/4

Swadeshi (189/8) 190 188/8 189

Associated Cement (122/8) 122/8 121/8 122 121/12 121/8

Andhra (1460) 1460

Tram. Ord. (129/8) 129/4

Tata Hydro (154) 154 155/4

Tata Power (1275) 1277 1276 1272

T. Steel Dfd. (1337/8) 1336 1340 1333 1327 1328 1325

T. Steel Ord. (282) 281 280 279/8 279

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164/4) 164 164/4 164/8

Bellapur (171) 171/8 171

B Steam (252/8) 252 256 255

B. Burma (457) 458 456 454/8 455

100	Tapti Valley	782	8
	MININGS		
8	Burma Corp.	5	6
2sh.	Indian Copper	1	10
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	31	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,325	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	279	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	380	0
10	Air Service	6	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	171	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	610	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	255	0
125	B. BURMA	454	8
50	B BURMA CONTY	161	14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	4
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88	4
100	IND. BLEACHING	82	8
50	Ind Invest Trust	44	4
100	I. Radio Defd	347	8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340	0
100	Port Canning	74	8
30	PREMIER CON.	73	8
15	Scindia	16	15
25	Tata Oil Mill	34	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1605	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	208	12
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	675	0
	DEBENTURES		
3	4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares in Forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 12.

2 3/4	p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2	p.c. G P Notes (Cash)	97/12
3	p.c. 1951-54 Loan	100
3	p.c. 1941 Bond	102/5
3	p.c. 1963/65 Loan	97/11
3 1/2	p.c. 1947-50 Loan	104
4	p.c. 1943 Bond	107/6
4	p.c. 1960/70 Loan	110/11
4 1/2	p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/12
5	p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/12
	TAX-FREE LOANS	
5	p.c. 1945/55 Loan	114
4	p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5	p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4	p.c. B. P. T 1974	108/0
4	p.c. M. Deb 1974	107/0
5	p.c. M. Deb 1959	116/0
6	p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6	p.c. K. P. T 1956	127/0

Note: The 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened to-day at Rs. 97-9 and improved to Rs. 97-12.

1st September settlement begin from Monday.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 12.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1308

Bank's buying T T 1328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 23 nominal.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/2 5/8 12th instant.

Shanghai/London 0/3 5/16 12th instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 12th instant.

Java/London 8.72 3/8 12th instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 11th instant.

London/New York 4.68.13 11th instant.

London/Paris 176.70 11th instant.

London/Italy 89.02 11th instant.

London/Belgium 27.55 7/8 11th instant.

London/Switzerland 20.73 1/2 11th instant.

London/Berlin 11.66 5/8 11th instant.

London/Stockholm 18.49 5/8 11th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.73 1/2 11th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 10th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 11th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 10th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 1/16 11th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 9/16 10th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 5/8 11th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 10th instant.

Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 11th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 11th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 11th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 11.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71
3 1/2 per cent	83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	86 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	102 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	92
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	36/6

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

"VIZZY'S" BOMBSHELL ON UNSUSPECTING PUBLIC

(By J. C. MAITRA)

While the Cricketing World of India was reconciling itself with the stand taken by the Board of Control for Cricket in India in regard to the selection of the All-India Captain, the notorious "Vizzy" or the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, well-known as the 'muddler' of the Indian tour to England of 1936, has come out of his obscurity in Benares and thrown a bombshell on the unsuspecting public. After the mess he made of the Indian Cricket in India and England, one thought that he would not interfere with it any more. But the late 'Interim' Minister of Justice in the U. P. Government is nothing, if not incorrigible in his interfering and meddling propensities. "As a lover of Indian cricket and his country" indeed! He has voiced his feelings in regard to the Indian Captaincy.

A NOTE OF WARNING

With his past history clear before me, I am suspicious and afraid of his present move. The Board of Control and the Cricketing public must be wide awake about it from now. I am sounding a note of warning in good time.

HONOUR THE FITTEST MAN

Let me make it quite clear that I am holding no brief for Major Nayudu or anybody else. I am frankly of the opinion that the fittest man should be given the honour of leading India against the M.C.C. team. Soon after the meeting of the Board of Control I wrote in support of their decision and pleaded for suspension of all controversy on the issue till after the Pentangular Tournament I had said that the merits and claims of the various candidates could be better judged and estimated from their performances in the Pentangular. But 'Vizzy' has forced me to join issue with him, although at first thought I had decided to ignore his fulminations altogether, having regard to the opinion held of him in the country.

QUALITIES OF A CAPTAIN

But on second thoughts I had to change my views. I feared that my silence might be misconstrued and misinterpreted in interested quarters. So I considered it wiser to answer the charges levelled by 'Vizzy' against Nayudu and incidentally against those who had supported his cause in the past. After laying down the fundamental qualities of a Captain, namely, "he is nont necessarily the best cricketer getting you the largest number of runs but he is there to get the most out of his men and to bring about true comradeship", the Maharaj Kumar asks sententiously, "Has Nayudu a single win to his credit either in International test Cricket or quadrangular, Pentagular or Ranji Trophy Inter-Provincial Tournament?"

AN ABSURD CHARGE

Then proceeding to give instances of his failures 'Vizzy' adds, "He led India in 1932, 1934 and 1935 in five Test matches in all; twice he captained the Hindus in 1935 and 1938. He led the Central India side in the Ranji Trophy also. A captain can make first class side even out of a third class one providing he has these qualities. We all know that Jardine was not a phenomenal run-getter. Yet, why is he acclaimed as a magnificent leader?"

Now this is the first time I hear that India lost the Test matches against England in 1932 and 1934 because of the bad Captaincy of Nayudu. We were under the impression that the better team had won. Is it seriously suggested that with any other leader India would have conquered the M.C.C. teams?

SEED OF INDISCIPLINE

I am sure the cricketing public of India have a better sense of appreciation and proportion than the erstwhile skipper of India. If they had laid the causes of India's failure at the door of Nayudu, they would never have clamoured for his reappointment. It is well-known that the seed of indiscipline which was sown among the ranks in England in 1932, was nourished in 1934 by some evil-minded persons. Its fruit came out later on to disrupt the world of Indian cricket as a whole. To blame Naiyudu for the defeat against the Australians at Calcutta in 1935 is nothing short of unfanr. It was a blue-pot wicket and the toss decided the match. Even Charlie Macartney and Jack Ryder admitted it. But 'Vizzy' has not got the sporting spirit to admit it.

CAUSE OF DOWNFALL

It was he who was primarily responsible for dethroning Nayudu from his captaincy. People have not forgotten the incident which led to the resignation of Dr. Homi Kanga from the all-India Selection Committee, and the manner in which he and his friend the Nawab of Pataudi, carried on their duties as selectors. May I ask the Maharaj Kumar, who vaunts himself on his sense of discipline, what action he took against those players who had stayed at the Bengal Government House Party till the small hours of the morning of the second Test match? It stands to the discredit of the selectors and the Board of Control that they took no notice of this indiscipline although Nayudu drew their special attention to it.

HINDU FAILURES

As for the Quadrangular and Pentangular matches 'Vizzy' may be interested to know that Nayudu had no hand in the selections and abrupt changes in the Hindu teams which caused their downfall Has he ever heard of a captain being placed in charge of a team whose members he had not even seen and whose qualities he did not know? Well, that is a feather in the cap of the Hindu Selection Committee. They never allowed Nayudu a voice in the matter of selection or changes although he was expected to carry the team to victory. Vizzy cannot be so short of memory as to forget that the Hindus were without the services of Amarnath and Vijay Merchant in the final. Even then they might have won had the selectors sought Nayudu's advice in the choice of players and had the players themselves played the game!

ANOTHER GROSS LIBEL

Another gross injustice which 'Vizzy' has made against Nayudu is that the latter wants to make a monopoly of the captaincy of India and that he does not want to play under a junior man. He has taken pains to quote the examples of Wyatt, Maclaren, and Wade to bring home to us the virtue of submissiveness which, according to him, Nayudu does not possess. Now let us look at facts. Did he not play under the Yuvaraj of Patiala and the Maharaj Kumar himself, although they were much junior to him? Perhaps they claim a superior status for themselves owing to their Princely Order! Even granting this unsupportable claim did not Nayudu agree to play under Vijay Merchant last year, although the latter is young enough to be his son?

UNWARRANTED INSULT

It is not unknown to anybody that the trouble in 1938 arose not over the Captaincy but over the insult which the selectors hurled on Nayudu's devoted head. If they had not called him to Bombay, I for my part and thousands of others, would not have blamed them. I had myself definitely suggested that younger blood should be given preference and went to the length of proposing the name of Merchant as the next Captain of India. But anybody with a grain of fairplay in him could not tolerate the insult which the selectors including Vijay Merchant himself, thought fit to shower on the greatest cricketer of India. Now it is a question of justice to him. If the Board of Control had the foresight to include him in the Selection Committee I would not have been at all surprised if Nayudu had suggested a younger Captain and played under him if necessary.

VIJAY'S BATTING RECORD

I feel really amused at the comparison which 'Vizzy' has taken the trouble to make between Nayudu and Merchant. I do wish that he had some sense of proportion. Does he seriously suggest that Vijay is a greater player to-day than Nayudu—as a batsman bowler and fielder? Well, what are his records against Lord Tennyson's team when he led India. His scores as Test Captain, which 'Vizzy' conveniently omits, are 5, 15, 6, 1, 19, 9 and 19. And his achievements as a bowler and fielder were nil. It would be a thousand pities if India were to lose a batsman of the calibre of Vijay and have a mediocre captain instead.

LET HIM WAIT

As it has been seen, Merchant as a Captain is a hopeless batting failure. We want more as a batsman than as a skipper at present. I do not say that he should not be given the captaincy at all. What I urge is that Vijay should gain a little more experience and find his balance, before he is offered the captaincy again. By the time the 1943 tour comes on, he will be a seasoned player and an ideal leader, provided his overzealous friends and admirers do not spoil him. The suggestion of Nissar as captain is ridiculous on the face of it. I would not care to labour on it further.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

A 2-ACRE SET OF 40,000 ARTIFICIAL POPPIES WAS BUILT FOR 'WIZARD OF OZ' — ALTHOUGH THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF REAL ONES BLOOMED NOT FAR FROM THE STUDIO!
HONEST, LADY... I AIN'T NEVER LEARNT TO WRITE!
MAXIE ROSENBLOOM SIGNS AUTOGRAPHS WITH A MERE 'X'.
TOUGHEST CASTING ASSIGNMENT OF THE MONTH IS FINDING 16 GIRLS WHO CAN DO BALLET DANCING ON THE BACKS OF GALLOPING HORSES FOR 'A DAY AT THE CIRCUS' —

"SHAKUNTALA" IN OPEN AIR

Canadian Public Witness Immortal Drama Of Kalidas Staged By Cast Of Eighty Local Artistes

THE Montreal "Gazette" published the following review in its issue of July 4 from the pen of its drama and music critic:—

"Shakuntala," the classic Hindu drama, has been chosen by the Lachine Open-Air Players this year and was given the first of a week's performance last night on the Bickerdike Estate at Stoney Point. Figures in the costumes of Indian royalty, Brahmin monastics and temple girls moved picturesquely against a background of greenery with a kiosk in the centre to represent in turn an altar to the gods and a King's throne.

Ivy Ashworth, the director of the players, made a daring choice in Kalidasa's play. We have had some opportunity to study the peculiar style of Hindu art from the visits to Montreal of Uday Shankar and his troupe. "Shakuntala" is completely a part of this delicate, aristocratic, highly refined and stylized form of theatre.

Consequently it would be a considerable task for a group of amateur occidentals to undertake. Much would be lost, of course, in translating the original Sanskrit into English, which fact the director herself acknowledges with emphasis. But there is also the Hindu style to consider, which is almost passive in its refinement and in which every gesture and every word is a symbol of the philosophy and habits of the gentle Hindu.

The Lachine production succeeds chiefly as a spectacle. Great care has been taken with the processions, the ritual of the temple and the court, the costumes and the grouping. In this sense the show makes a decided impression upon the audience. The reception of Shakuntala at the court of King Dushyanta, for example, was one of the best things this troupe has done in the three years of its existence.

The general style of playing, however, seemed traditionally Shakespearean rather than Hindu. The elegance, the lightness and that special quality which almost amounts to decadence, but which is half the charm of Indian art, were lacking altogether. The king was not the subtle, soft-spoken, godlike leading man of the Hindu theatre that we have been taught to expect. And the heroine was not the mysterious, sinuous coquette in whose actions the ideal Hindu woman is invariably suggested. Also a certain lack of variation in voice on the part of some of the principals did not help matters.

CAST NUMBERS 80 PEOPLE.

Some idea of the size of the undertaking may be had from the fact that the total cast engaged numbers in the neighbourhood of 80 people. In this way the production deserves unstinted admiration. It is certainly one of the biggest things, if not the biggest, undertaken by a local theatrical group. And this immense crowd of actors and extras is controlled and directed with well-nigh perfect discipline. You feel that the plan has been worked out to the smallest detail, so that even if the pace is slow and deliberate it never falters. For this Miss Ashworth and her players deserve unreserved congratulations.

John Hobart was a dignified King Dushyanta, declaiming the lines a little heavily and stiffly for an impassioned lover of the East. Stella Sprowell in the title role was an attractive figure although she by no means suggested the traditional nautch girl implied by the text in the second scene of the first act and the first scene of the third act. Roy Malcouronne as the jester and Nathan N Caplan as the general seemed to come nearer to the real thing than anyone. Harcourt Fuller spoke and moved impressively as Kanva, the father hermit. Dorothy Jarvis and Minifred Laberge were the graceful temple companions of Shakuntala. Other leading roles were acted by Betty Massy-Bayly, Olive Sanborn. Walter Wakefield, Walter Whitaker, Don Macauley and Victor Hepplewhite

Norma Darling's Dance Group made an important contribution to the production. Harold Eustace Key planned and executed the music with his usual keen sense of the right tune at right moment The version used has been prepared by Miss Ashworth.

Clerk: "I think it's time I took a different position in the office, sir?"

"Um! I agree—why not try sitting upright at your desk?"

NUDE MAN RUNS DOWN BUSY STREET

To 'See The Pretty Little Angels'

Intent on "seeing the pretty little angels," a man temporarily identified as Henri Pelletier caused a furore as he sped down the street in Montreal with no clothes on. Heading for the waterfront with hundreds of people at his heels, Pelletier was taken into custody by a Constable of the municipal traffic squad, wrapped in a tarpaulin and rushed to police headquarters. The constable, patrolling his district, rubbed his eyes in consternation as he noticed the upper part of a naked human body darting among startled pedestrians. He gave chase on his motorcycle, but traffic obstructed his progress until Pelletier had reached the waterfront at the foot of the street. Pelletier stopped to catch his breath and the Constable closed in as another Constable of the harbour police, also reached Pelletier's side.

"Let me go. Let me go." Pelletier cried. "I want to see the pretty little angels."

Pelletier, however, did not realize his expressed ambition. Bundled into an automobile he was taken to police headquarters.

Temporary identification was established by a card in Pelletier's clothing, handed over to police by a witness. There was no address on the card and Pelletier, in the cells at headquarters, refused to answer questions. For his own protection, the prisoner was strapped to a bed and his clothes placed beside him. Before being put to bed, Pelletier showed no inclination to dress, police stated.

HUNGER AND HISTORY

Food Has Largely Influenced Our Ideas Of Freedom

In the present period of universal turmoil and discord, men of every kind are forced to pause in their diverse pursuits and consider with unaccustomed diligence the plight of the entire human race. The most casual of observers can hardly overlook the innumerable instances of war, famine, epidemic disease, destitution and other misery—preventable and unpreventable—which besmirch the contemporary scene; and the students or partisans of every school estimate with anxiety the strains imposed upon a weakened or partly rotted social structure, writes Dr. Saul Jarcho, reviewing "Hunger and History" by E. Parmalee Prentice (Harper and Bros.) in the "New York Times Magazine".

This widespread increase of interest in the welfare of society has necessarily impressed its distinguishing mark upon the artistic products of the present age, and especially upon the literature All the Muses, not excepting the Muse of History, are called upon nowadays to sing songs of social significance.

Mass Of Quotations

For these reasons "Hunger and History," by Mr. E. Parmalee Prentice Harper & Bros., New York. dol. 3 will attract and edify a large crowd of readers. The book is a substantial survey of the influence of hunger on the history of man. To the study of this fundamental theme Mr. Prentice has brought not only his personal experience of agriculture and cattle-raising but also a degree of erudition which may well appal even an industrious scholar. On every page the reader is greeted with quotations from a host of authors ancient, modern or medieval, famous or obscure, familiar, unfamiliar or half-forgotten. For the most part the quotations are appropriate and very interesting; indeed, one is tempted to seek out many of the authors whom Mr. Prentice has recalled from the Styx. One is impelled to read the essay of Martin Schook, the Dutchman who wrote "The Dislike of Cheese "(1664); or the book of Nicolas de la Framboisiere: Le gouvernement necessaire a chacun pour vivre longuement en sante (1601); or the book of Bruyerinus Campegius (1560), which is thought to contain the earliest mention of the use of strawberries with cream and sugar. One would want to reread the treatises on agriculture by Cato and Columella, two books which this reviewer recommends as antidotes for seasickness.

In his general retrospect of the history of mankind Mr. Prentice appropriately gives special attention to the great change which occurred in the Western world about a century and a half ago. He attributes the subsequent great epoch of material progress to two principal causes: (1) the development of a food surplus. (2) the establishment of freedom. This constitutes the principal theme of "Hunger and History" and is presented as follows:

Surely there is something here to think of—a period of 2,300 years of human history in which progress was so slight that, at the end of that time, the conditions surrounding the lives of our great-grandparents were more like the conditions surrounding men who lived in the time of Plato or Scripio Africanus than they would be to conditions which prevail in Europe or America to-day! The great changes which distinguish modern life have come, then, since the year 1,800 or, in figures, the history of modern civilization divides into two periods, one of 2,300 or more years, the other of 139 years. The striking phenomenon of the long pause and the quick growth must be understood if we are to entertain any reasonable ideas of the course of man on earth, *and the explanation is the story of Food and Freedom.* Man's outlook upon nature had changed in the course of 2,000 years, and the world was ready for an advance. When commons were abolished, the opportunity came. Thereafter man could control his own field, enjoying, in St. Jerome's phrase, the fruit of his labour, and so an inducement was offered to private ambition. Once more there was surplus produce, and this surplus brought leisure and an opportunity for study . . . Freedom, opportunity and the inducement which the right to enjoy the fruits of one's labour brings were the source of Progress.

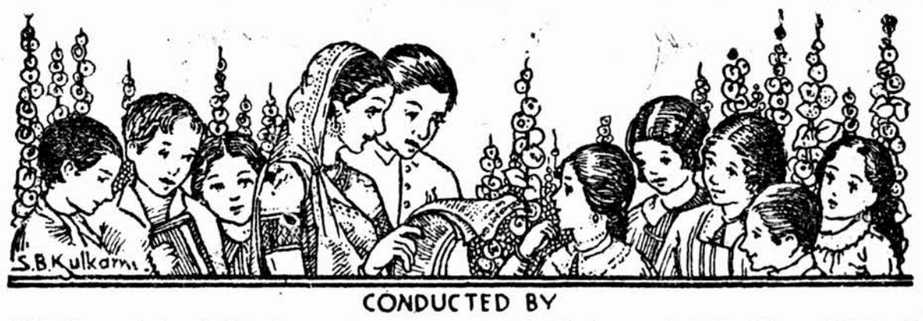
Slavery And Freedom

This clearly expressed opinion has certain inevitable corollaries and concomitants. In the verdict of Mr. Prentice and others slavery was a consequence of inefficient methods of production and represented an attempt to increase the food supply. In this connection one of the most valuable chapters of the book conveys to the reader the researches of Lefebvre des Noettes on the use of animal power in classical antiquity. It is shown, for example, that the ancients could not harness a horse without using a strap that passed across the windpipe. This device has been named the "garotte strap" and is said to be the reason why horses were usually depicted with heads raised high. The mechanical arrangement was one which prevented effective utilization of animal power. It is shown in addition that ancient methods of harnessing animals in pairs or in larger groups were even more seriously defective. These examples of inefficiency are believed to explain why slaves were necessary.

Another dictum, more urgent, has to do with freedom. Since freedom is regarded as one of the two principal causes of material progress, it is inferred that any restriction of freedom will tend to impair productivity. In the specific case of the farmer "policies which deprive the farmer of independence in the use of land, which restrict cultivation or destroy what has been produced, are farming for famine." Here, again, is matter for vigorous controversy. Mr. Prentice defends the farmer's traditional individualism and stubborn opposition to governmental interference. He quotes Wendell Phillips's remark that it is the cardinal principle of our national life that God has given every man sense enough to manage his own affairs—a principle which the skeptic will not accept with enthusiasm.

The author has set out in his book a serious study of an important subject. A fabulous abundance of interesting material is presented with the clarity and precision of the best scholarship. —("The New York Times Book Review").

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

(MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Here is a very important piece of news. Our General Secretary, Mr. Satish Bhai wants to inform you that Miss Villy Behn Dewan is leaving Khar Balkan-ji-Bari by the end of this month, as she is going away to Benares.

A send-off will be given to her on next Sunday, August 20 at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar at 8-30 A.M. All of you should participate in the function: That is why this notice is given to you in advance.

* * * *

Please Others

Persons love you for your good behaviour. You surely do like to be loved and not hated by others. So your behaviour should be good—such that may attract the attention of those around you, and such that should invoke regard in them for you.

Never think that if you do something which is good, it is not appreciated. It may be that some persons are indifferent to it. But you see, you must go on doing good. For, your bad actions, otherwise, will be noticed, and perhaps pointed out to you, immediately.

In this world, we have to go on in such a way that we should be able to please others. I know, that task is a very difficult one. But, at least, we can endeavour to please our own selves. And that we would be able to do only if we succeed in pleasing as many persons as possible.

By "pleasing other persons", I do not want you to go out of your way to do even bad things. But certainly you may go out of your way, even discomfort yourself to a certain extent, to do something good, to be really serviceable to some body.

Lighten The Burden

Just a smile on your lips, a kind word from your tongue or a helpful touch of your hand can lighten the burdens of many poor folks, many sick persons and many aged beings. And, after all, what does it cost us to train ourselves so that we do not at least injure anybody else's feelings?

Have you ever realized that when per chance an elderly person enters your house, and you open the door for him or lift a chair for his seat how you feel and how happy he feels too? In such a way, we could be helpful to every one in small things and create an atmosphere of happiness around us.

Not only to elderly persons, but also to those who are younger than us, we should always be good and kind. They need our good behaviour the most. And it helps in two ways: The first is that you have made yourself and him happy, and the second is that by your example, you have taught him also to be good.

* * * *

Next Sunday's Meeting

Step by step, let us feel happy ourselves endeavour to make others happy—and in that way let the world achieve true happiness!.....

Our Villy Behn is one of those sisters who has been trying to do as said above. She has, therefore, endeared herself to Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

How she joined this association and all that will be given in the next week's issue. In the meanwhile, I do hope, you will come in large numbers on Sunday, August 20, to wish her a happy time wherever she goes!

* * * *

Bombay City Branch

Bro. Rasiklal F. Shah, Secretary of the Bombay City Branch writes to say that "Regular meetings of children are now held on every Saturday afternoon in the Bellasis Road Municipal Chawls.

"The poor children who join the meetings in large numbers enjoy the games and other programme very much. Their enthusiasm is marvellous.

"We are now trying to introduce teaching them reading and writing. The elderly ladies also want to take the advantage. After all they are their mothers, so we don't mind it."

* * * *

A Visit To Chawls

And Sis. Jyotsnabehn Thakore Jt. Secretary of the Bombay City Branch has described her visit to the chawls beautifully in the following letter:—

Dear Dada,

We visited the chawls near Bombay Central on last Saturday. We all went to visit every chawl. Really, Dada, I was so much impressed by their enthusiasm that I thought, there and there only that I would write to Dada at once!

We visited the young and the old, the men and the women. Every adult woman also showed enthusiasm to learn. Everybody was ready to act according to our wishes! Out of all women gathered there, only one woman refused to learn anything and that was also due to her mother-in-law.

Our Wrong Notions

I asked one woman," Will you come from next Saturday to learn and enjoy?" a little child—hardly six, gazed at me and said pathetically and enthusiastically, "Can I come too?" O Dada, this scene I cannot forget. All the children were ready and they also gave their names!

Dada, we think wrongly that only higher class people can learn and grasp things. These women and children were intelligent and easily understood our aims and motto. It is we—we, so-called wealthy and higher class people that suppress them—hate them! I began to think so when the child put that question.

I cannot forget those impressions of the very first day. The room was dirty, dark and small. But oh, their hearts! They were not so. One of the women was preparing tea when we visited her room. She offered it to us very politely and requested us for so many times! When we said "No, thank you," she laughed and invited us for the next time!

Substantial Work

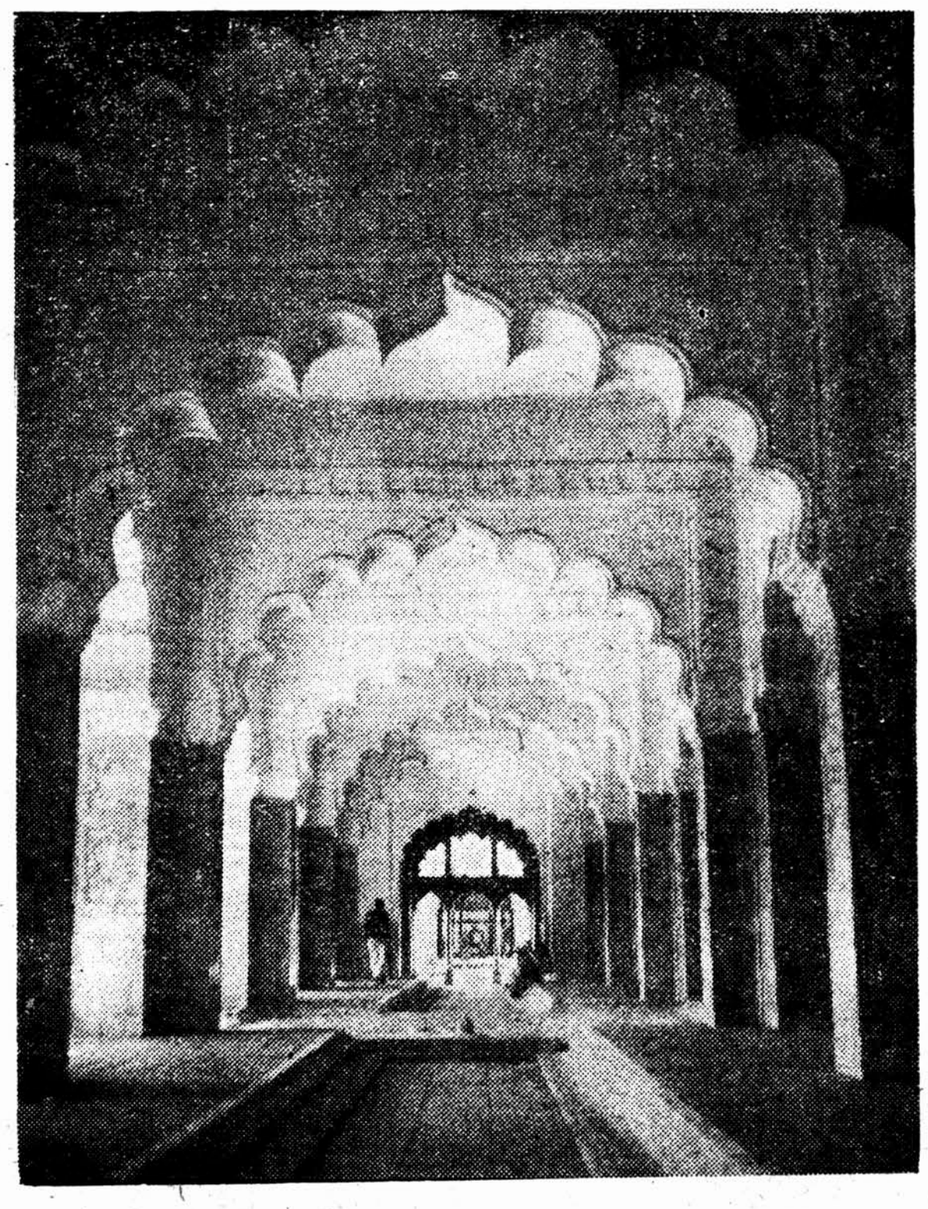
Today, we began some substantial work. We gathered all the children and talked to them. Mrs Shrimatiben Mehta had brought a gramophone. All of them heard with great curiosity and deep interest. Then they themselves sang beautifully.

We enjoyed very much in their company. Next Saturday, we are going to arrange a Garba for them. When the gramophone was going on, even elders looked at it curiously. How ignorant they are!

Dada, when I intend to do a certain work, I cannot do it owing to my circumstances, I always find myself guilty. I think and think and worry why I could not do that thing! But I hope I am going to be regular hereafter.

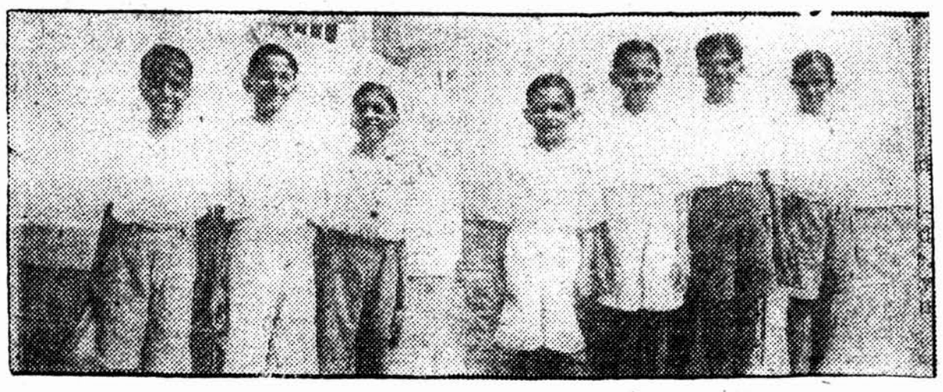
Thank You, Please!

When I went for vacation in last March, you had given me some copies of "Pushpa." I have distributed them among my friends. I want to send some copies to schools and some of my friends. Will you please send me



ARCHES IN DIWANE-A M, DELHI.
(Photo By N. Shah)

"SUN WORSHIP".
(Photo By B. F. Ferreira)



Three companions and four members of the Bandra Balkan-ji-Bari.

"FLIRTATION."
(Photo By B. F. Ferreira)

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

some copies of the latest issues?

Please send me some forms also for enrolling members.

Yours in service,
Jyotsna.

I do hope, Jyotsna Behn and like her, all our workers, are going to be quite regular in the work, so that the activities of every Branch go on very nicely. Thank you, Jyotsna Behn, for your inspiring letter.

* * * *

What I Should Do

By Arati Bose.

If I want to be happy
And quick on my toes,
I must eat my food slowly
And breathe through nose.

I must press back my shoulders
And held up my head,
And not close my windows,
When going to bed.

I must never be idle,
And toll in my chair;
Or shout like a demon,
And act like a bear

I must love what noble,
And do what is kind;
I must stregthen my body
And tidy my mind.

* * * *

The Orgy Of Blood

By Mani Desai.

It is now two centuries and a half! Clad in a fine silk Pitamber and with his body studded with ornaments of gold and silver, the great Magadh Ruler, Bimbisar was sitting by the altar near the sacrifical fire.

Brahmins in snow-white clothes were chanting Veda Mantras. Flames from the altar rose high as if God Agni was eager to jump to the sky! The air was full of the fragrance of incense.

Hoards of animals ready for sacrifice were standing aside, mutely awaiting their death.

Ghee, herbs and Soma were being thrown into the Fire.

The time for the sacrifice came. The High Priest, with his long white beared, called out "The Sacrifice!"

The guard brought forth a sacrificial goat whose lips were sewn with "munj" grass blades. Without the least bit of a tremble, the priest lifted a blood-thirsty knife and shouted:

"Oh, Gods of Heaven! Purify the best and the noblest of the sacrifices of Bimbisar. Accept his offering. Be appeased with blood and flesh. Let the sins of our King fall on the goat—let them be burnt along with it."

He lifted the glittering knife. But—"HALT!" shouted a voice. From amongst the crowd leapt forth a young man of thirty, clad in safforn garments. His head was clean shaven, he had no ornaments on his body. He was the Yogi amongst Yogis—the saviour of the world, the great Star of Asia—Sidhartha.

He was perfectly calm. And lo without the least hesitation he quitely released the goat and held out his chest to the knife of the HOTRI.

The Brahmin was dumb-founded! The whole assembly bowed their heads to the great Yogi.

"Oh! King! what right hast thou to deprive this animal of life, which even an Emperor of Emperors has not the power to bestow? Oh! Ye, Aryans! Where have your mercy and love disappeared?If there are any gods. I bid you in their name to stop this orgy of blood in Yagnas."

And when Sidharatha, throw the goat on his shoulders, stepped to go out of the assembly, Bimbisar snatched the knife from the Brahmin's hands and threw it away.

"Oh! Sage! Be kind be merciful, make me your disciple", he cried.

* * * *

Jupitor's Growing Family

The planet Jupitor has been given more moons, the 10th and 11th, by the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, California.

They are far too dim to be seen by most astronomical telescopes, and their discovery has come as a surprise. Till towards the end of last century only four moons of Jupitor were known, but Dr. Barnard, who discovered a 5th, started a new search which the 20th century found very fruitful.

The Lick Observatory was the discoverer in chief, finding in succession a 6th, 7th, 9th. Their intervening was found by Mr. Melotte of Greenwich Observatory.

Mr. James Lick, an eccentric millionaire who had never looked through a telescope, was the founder of the Lick Observatory, which he wanted to be the largest and have the largest telescope in the world. He did not live to see it set up, but he left directions that he was to be buried beneath the massive pile supporting the telescope.

* * * *

Snowball Tag

Here is a fine indoor game for you to play with your chums. First of all, you will have to make two cotton snow-balls. You can make these with some cotton-wool tied round with cotton.

Two of the players are given the snowballs, and start the game. They pass the snowballs on to two other players; they must not hold the snowballs in their hands in case they 'melt'. One of the players strikes up a tune on the whistle. When he or she stops playing the players who are left with snow balls in their hands are out of the game.

The snowballs are handed back to the two players who had them before the music stopped. The whistle then strikes up another tune, and the boy and girl run round with the snowballs again, giving them to any players he or she can. Directly the whistle stops, the players who are left with snowballs in their hands fall out—the same as the two previous players. A player must take the snowball when it is handed to him.

The game goes on until all the players except three are left in the game. The player who manages to escape from having a snowball when the music stops is the winner.

* * * *

His Methods

Gul: "But why are you inviting all elderly people to your birthday party, dear? Surely you would rather have children of your own age?"

Little Hamid: "Course I would. But the older people are the ones who have got the money to buy me nice presents".

Nice Eatable

"When is a door nice to eat?"
"When it is jammed".

* * * *

* * * *

He hopes his lean years are behind. But she hopes hers are ahead.

* * * *

They say the Fascist salute started because the Italians got tired of holding up both hands

* * * *

The Englishman's word is his bond. But the building society gets him to sign on the dotted line.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"HIGH SPIRITED."
(Photo By P. T. Seshadri)

SUDHA KUMARI
(Photo By Sheila)

NALU KUMARI.
(Photo By Sheila)

"CONCENTRATION"
(Photo By M. I. Khansaheb)

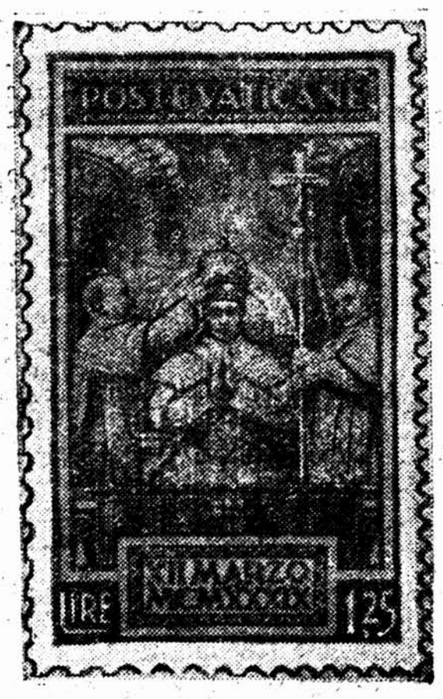
"PRAYER."
(Photo By M. I. Khansaheb)

"REST AFTER PLAY"
(Photo By B. V. Alwandiker)

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Intellectuals Of France

While there may be a question as to whether France has produced more intellectuals than any other country in the world, there can be little doubt that she has paid as much philatelic tribute to those she has than any other land. Parenthetically, however, even this may be disputed when our own "Famous Americans" series is released. In 1915 France began to issue seci-postal stamps "Pour les chomeurs intellectuels" (for the intellectual unemployed) and these issues to aid the "white collar" class have been released frequently since. Frenchmen famous in the worlds of art, letters, music and science have been portrayed on the stamps, and now appears a new set of four values honouring one man in each field.



Painting is represented by Pierre - Cecile Puvis de Chavannes, whose likeness is presented on the 40 centimes plus 10c red-orange stamp. One of the most famous muralists in the modern school, he has many works in our museums, notably the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Claude Debussy (1862-1918) is portrayed on the 70c plus 10c brown-violet stamp. Debussy is also a foremost example of modern French art, music being his sphere. He is especially noted for his opera "Pellaeas and Melisande made for brilliant piano compositions.

The 90c plus 10c ceries pictures Honore Balzac (1799-1850) one of France's most prolific authors His famous work is "La Comedie Humaine" a prodigious collection of novels and stories providing a vast panorama of French life.

The 2.35 francs plus 25c blue stamp honors science, paying specific tribute to Claude Bernard (1813-1878), renowned physiologist. From a career that began as a writer of drama and vaudeville sketches, he became a student of medicine, professor and scientist. His most famous researches were on the ductless glands and he is also acclaimed as the discoverer of the vaso-motor system.

When Bernard died he was given a state funeral, becoming the first man of science to whom this honour was accorded.

Reminiscent of the long Royal portrait series issued by Austria and Russia when those countries were monarchies, is the new set released by the tiny duchy of Luxemburg. The stamps are issued to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of independence for the Grand Duchy and consists of ten designs, nine of them bearing portraits of Luxemburg's rulers during the past century. A very handsome portrait gallery is thus presented with a unique standing in this day went royal houses are rarities indeed.

The arms of the Grand Duchy appear on the first stamp of the series, a 35 centimes value printed in green. Then follow portraits of the six men and three women who have governed Luxemburg.

At the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 Luxemburg was placed under the rule of William I, king of the Netherlands: The country's complete independence was maintained by treaty in 1839 but a personal unity continued to exist between the two countries and Holland's king ruled over the smaller state during the reigns of William II and William III. When Wilhelmina ascended the Dutch throne in 1890, the throne of Luxemburg passed to Adolphus, Duke of Nassau. He died in 1905 and was succeeded by his son William, whose daughter Marie-Adelaide came to the throne in 1912. She abdicated in 1919 in favour of her sister, Charlotte. Two of the people portrayed in the series served only as regents. Prince Henry was regent from 1850 to 1879 and Marie-Annne, wife of Henry IV occupied that position from 1903 to 1912.

Designs, values and colours are itemized as follows: William I—50c orange; William II—70c grey-green; William III—75c olive-brown; Prince Henry—1 Franc rose-red; Grand Duke Adolphus—1 Fr. 25 deep-lilac; William IV—1 Fr. 75 ultramarine; Marie-Anne—3 Fr.Brown; Marie Adelaide 5Fr. grey and the present Grand Duchess, Charlotte—10 Fr. Claret.

Vatican Stamp Released

The coronation on March 12 of His Holiness, Pope XII has been commemorated by a special set of four values released in Vatican City. Bearing the inscription "Poste Vaticane" across the top, the design pictures the new Pontiff being crowned by Camille Cardinal Caccia-Dominioni on the outer balcony of St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. A box at the bottom of the stamp bears the date designation "XII Marzo MCMXXXIX". Designs and colours are: 25 centesimi green, 75c red, 80c purple and 1.25 lire blue.

A regular series bearing a portrait of Pope Pius XII is now in preparation and scheduled for early release..

Bridal Pair Portrayed

The recent marriage of Persia's crown prince, Mohammed Riza Pahlavi with Princess Fawzia, the beautiful sister of Egypt's king, has been commemorated on a special stamp series of Iran. The set consists of five values in a uniform design. A handsome portrait of the royal pair with the crown of Iran appears on the stamp, all inscriptions of which are in Persian except for the denomination which is given in Latin numerals. Values and colours of the stamps are: 5 dinars, brown, 10d violet, 30d green, 90d red and 1.5 rials blue.

Rumanian Poet Honored

A pair of stamps has been issued by Rumania to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Michail Eminescu the country's greatest nineteenth century poet. Each stamp bears a different portrait of the writer, who was born in 1849 and died in 1889. Eminescu's great talents were directed at many things. His career began in the theatrical world when he joined a troupe of travelling players, serving as actor, and stage-manager. His first poems appeared in 1870, and the work that followed soon established him as the leader of Rumania's modern poets. Several of his verses have been thanslated into German by Carmen Sylva, Rumania's famous Queen Elizabeth who was herself well known and the 7L in maroon.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp carries a picture of Lake Ochrida?
2. Antonio Onofri was often referred to as "the father of his country", but do you know of what country? Perhaps a search through your stamp album will reveal the answer.
3. A family studying around a table appears on what stamp?
4. Where are the ruins of Trokai and what stamp pictures them?
5. What stamp depicts a scene at the battle of Shipka Pass?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Lake Naivasha is pictured on stamps of Uganda and Kenya.
2. A 1934 issue from Iceland shows the Aurora Borealies.
3. President Nord-Alexis, ruler of Haiti, is pictured on a stamp of that country issued in 1904.
4. On a stamp issued by Honduras in 1927 a lone pine tree is pictured.
5. A gompaw is a large bird of southern Africa, and he is pictured on a 1931 stamp of Southwest Africa.

HP

Medical Service by Post

This unique arrangement enables you to have medical aid of a reputated physician who treats every case individually and confidentially by correspondance. You are treated systematically by stages till you are perfectly cured and regained your healthy vital self. All you have to do is to write a post card and ask for the Rules of treatement and free booklets Perfect Man and the Catalogue of medicines.

Writes "Shriman Pandit ji Maharaj! Her Highness, the senior Rani Sahiba was ill since 3 years. Various treatments proved futile, and we had completely lost hope. Dysentry, Fever, Cough, Fits and spitting of blood etc., all persisted. But recovery was visible from the 3rd day of your treatment. Now her bowels move regularly, her digestion is good. She can even digest milk. She is daily gaining in activity and is feeling healthy in every way. We all are so grateful to you."
(Private Secretary Khaniadhana state).

Writes "Sometime back, I had one of my patients treated by Shriman Pandit ji. He was suffering since many years from debility and was unfit for marital duties. He recovered completely. I am glad to inform you that a few days back I met him and I was told that his wife conceived 3 months back (after 15 years of marriage). He is indeed very happy over his success for which he thanks Pandit ji and the God Almighty." (Dr. S. Aden.)

Write for our diagnosis-form and free booklet.

POSTAL & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "AMRITDHARA" Lahore

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER PRICKS THE BUBBLE — B. P. BEHIND THE TIMES — UNITY ON WHAT TERMS? — THANA DISTRICT BOARD LENDS A HAND — GIRL GUIDE INTERNATIONALISM — WILL SCOUT INTERNATIONALISM COLLAPSE? — JAPAN INVITES FOREIGN SCOUTS — PREPARE FOR AMRITSAR RALLY.

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, National Organising Commissioner of the H. S. A. speaking at the journalist's meeting at the Council Hall presided over by the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa was as usual frank and clear in his analysis of the Scout situation. It is very remarkable that the whole audience of eminent journalists was struck by the sincerity and depth of feeling of Bajpaiji who was anxious to give a detailed version of facts to the public.

Bajpaiji traced the history of the sincere desire of the National Scout Movement for Unity. He complained that throughout the nearly thirty years of Indian scouting the B. P. movement was always late to realise the need of the times. From 1911 Indians demanded to be admitted in the scout movement, but Lord Baden-Powell opposed this move till 1922 when he was compelled to yield by Dr. Annie Beasant. In the 1919 unity conference at Calcutta National Scout Associations demanded that the word "country" should be added to the then existing pledge of loyalty "God and King" alone but the Bishop of Chotanagpur led a vehement opposition to the idea of the Indian Scout being asked to owe allegiance to his country; and the Conference broke down. Here too the B. P. leaders had to yield in 1922.

In 1921 Lord Baden Powell came to India and on the advice of Dr. Beasant he gave a public apology in Bombay and Ahmedabad for his remarks about coloured people and especially the Mohammedans. Lord Baden Powell discussed scout unity at Allahabad with the leaders of the Seva Samiti Scouts and agreed on four issues.

(1) Viceroys and Governors to have no relations with scouting.
(2) The Word "country" to be added in the Promise.
(3) The Scout Movement to be controlled by Indians.
(4) Singing of the Indian National Song to be permitted.

After some time, however, during his stay in India Lord Baden Powell changed his mind, and the Seva Samiti Scouts refused to join the organisation. The second and the fourth points have now been admitted, but the Viceroy and his nominees continue to dominate the Scout Movement.

At the Scout Round Table Conference in 1938 it was demanded that the Scout Movement must become non-imperialistic and must serve India before it serves the British Empire. Unity was reached on fundamental issues but the B. P. Headquarters issued the Secret Circular, canvassed insignificant and petty Indian State Scout Associations, and wrecked the conference.

Bajpaiji said that he was pained to see in some scout paper in Bombay that a majority was in favour of keeping the old Promise. It was the Nawab of Chhatari who declared at the First Conference that any kind of vote-taking was impossible and the National Associations readily agreed to his wishes. The same resolve was agreed upon for the second Conference where many representatives of the Seva Samiti did not come having given their final decision to their National representatives. The absurdity of taking votes in a conference where more than twenty Indian States with not more than a total of five thousand scouts sat together with three representatives who represented 60,000 scouts can easily be realised. It is well known that the Conference broke up on the issue of the Promise on the following suggestion of Mr. Jamsned N. R. Menta from Karachi.

"From the opinions expressed on both sides by the representatives of various scout Associations it is apparent that there are fundamental differences and I therefore, suggest that the Conference should disperse with peace and goodwill" Thus the Conference ended without any decision was reached.

Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner, Bombay Province, with office-bearers and members of L. H. S. A., Bordi, (Thana Dt.) and Scout Campers of D. S. B., Thana.

The Strength Of The H. S. A.

Bajpaiji said that he had toured the various Provinces and he was in a position to say about the strength of the respective scout Association in the various Provinces.

In U. P. the strength of the H. S. A. has increased to 1,02,000 scouts. Up to now the strength of the B. P. in that province was 22,000 but the Aligarh District has joined the H. S. A. with 8,000 scouts leaving 14,000 in the B. P. Movement. In C. P. the strength of the H. S. A. is 40,000 and of the B. P. is 3,000. In the Punjab the strength of the B. P. is 60,000 and of the H S. A. 10,000. In Madras the strength of the H. S. A. is 13,000 and of the B. P. 12,000 though the number of B. P. Scouts is fast decreasing. In Orissa there are 5,000 H. S. A. scouts and 2,000 B. P. Scouts. Bajpaiji was not able to give the figures of other Provinces.

Thana D. L. B. Scouts

The Thana D. L. B. must be congratulated on having given the lead to the whole Presidency by spending Rs. 1100 for the training of its Scouters. The training camp was visited by Pandit Bajpaiji, Prof. V. G. Rao and member of the District Local Board. Mr. Bhosekar, our able Organising Commissioner, must be congratulated for having run such a successful camp.

Girl Guide Internationalism

The International Guide Report of the B. P. Movement, 1936-38 reveals that the B. P. Movement is neither popular nor extensive throughout the world. The membership is very meagre and the affiliations are not numerous. The Movement only thrives in Great Britain where the membership is 5,25,000. U. S. A. only keeps an external link of friendship with the British Guides. American Guides number 4,42,000. This small number, compared to British figures is due to the existence of other parallel Associations like the camp Fire Girls. That the Movement is almost entirely a British Dominated, British Empire movement is further revealed by the fact that Canada has 54,000 Guides. South Africa has 21,000 and New Zealand has 8000. India before the collapse in 1937 had 40,000 members. Australia had 29,000 members.

Compare the above huge figures to European membership and the membership of other nations.

Belgium 2500, Brazil 1,000, Denmark 3,000, Ireland 3,000, France 9,000, Hungary 7,000, Iceland 300 Japan 200, Holland, 10,000, Poland 6,000, Sweden 14,000 Finland 7,000, etc.

The figures distinctly reveal that the British Empire Movement dominates the so-called Guide Internationale. The Movement is fostered by British Imperialism and the numbers reveal that it does not find favour with other countries.

At the ninth world Congress of Girl Guides not a single Asiatic country was represented, with the exception of India and Egypt. These were "represented" as usual by Mrs. Conram Smith and Mrs. Duncan from India, and Mrs. Barnes from Egypt.

This is the kind of Internationalism without which "Indian" Guides cannot breathe if we are to believe Mrs. Eastley and Miss Rustomji.

Internationalism Collapsing?

Russia, Italy and Germany were the first to leave the International Scout world. U. S. A. too at first refused to have anything to do with the B. P. Clique but a unity was patched up. Portugal banned International Scouting followed by Rumania, and in July, 1939 Hitler has banned the Scout Movement in Austria after Mr. Chamberlain sent British Scouts on a friendly visit to Hitler Youths in Germany in 1938.

A resolution is to be moved at the National Council meeting of the Hindusthan Scout Association to acquaint all Asiatic countries of the way the B. P. Movement behaves in India and its dangers to

(Continued on Page 46)

Date Of Mahabharata War

TEXTUAL EVIDENCE OF ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTER PLACES EVENT NOT EARLIER THAN THIRD MILLENNIUM BEFORE CHRIST

By HORA BHUSHAN P. R. MUNGE

Many learned persons have tried in their own way to decide the date of the Mahabharata War, but none has yet come to a satisfactory conclusion. Some say that the planetary positions were both "sayan" and "nirayan," but the theory of the precession of the equinoxes was unknown at the time of the Mahabharata War and the moon's position was decidedly "nirayan." Some have given the years 1400, 1194, 2249 and 1931 B. C. but these years do not tally with the period of time as given in some of the verses of the Mahabharata. These verses state, "Know thou that the Kaliyuga is fast approaching" and that "the war was waged between Dwapara and Kaliyuga." Again, Hanuman says to Bhishma, "Kaliyuga will soon begin." Kaliyuga began 3179 years before Shaka era (3101 B.C) and the years given above do not come within the orbit of these direct proofs showing the time of the occurrence of the War.

A Sound Proof

Bhishma being disabled, retired from the battlefield on the tenth day since the commencement of the War. He laid himself on a bed of arrows fixed to a plank with points upwards for fifty-eight nights, waiting for the winter solstice to come. It is laid down in Hindu scriptures that the devotees passing away from this world during six months from the winter solstice become one with the Universal soul and they are freed for ever from the cycle of births and deaths. The chief thing to be noted is this that the months at the time of the Mahabharata War were the months ending on full-moon days and not ending on new-moon days. Pandavas and Kauravas were the residents of North India, in many parts of which the custom of observing the months ending on full-moon days is still prevalent. Bhishma says, "O Yudhishthira, this is Magha month; the winter solstice will commence on the eighth day of the bright half of this month. I shall depart this life when the sun will be overhead in the constellation of Rohini (Aldebaran)." The "Vedanga Jyotish," in its 8th and 9th verses, gives tithis and constellations at the beginning of the solstitial points. The winter solstice commences on the seventh day of the bright half of Magha in the year Anuvatsara, which is the fourth year of a yuga consisting of five years. Some of the verses in the "Vedanga Jyotish" are additions after the Mahabharata War (Vide my article on Vedanga Jyotish). So, in it the beginning of the winter solstice of Anuvatsara is given with Dhanishtha (Beta Delphini), but the mathematical calculation shows the beginning of the winter solstice with Shatataraka fourth quarter (Lamda Aquarii).

In "Graha Laghava" of Ganesha Daivadnya. Shaka 444 is given as the year of zero'ayanamsha' The Mahabharata War took place at the forty-first year before the beginning of Kaliyuga or before. 444 plus 3179 plus 40 equal to 3663 years from zero 'ayanamsha' when the winter solistice was on the 360deg.—90deg. equals 270th degree. At the time of the Mahabharata War the winter solstice was 3663 divided by 72 equals 50deg.—52' degrees in advance of zero 'ayanamsha' or roughly 270 deg. plus 50deg. equals 320deg.) in the fourth quarter of Shatataraka.

Some Wrong Statements

Exactly at noon on the eighth day of the bright half of Magha with the moon in the constellation Rohini, Bhishma expired when the distance between the sun and the moon was seventithis and a half or 7-1/2 x 12deg. equal 90deg. The duration of Rohini on that day was thirty-two ghatikas or twelve hours and forty-eight minutes, and Bhishma's death was in the third quarter of Rohini. Hence the winter solstice was in the 50deg.—90 deg. equals 320th degree or in the fourth quarter of Shatataraka.

Some Wrong Statement

(1) Bhishma expired on the fifty-ninth day since his lying on a bed of arrows. Some say that the war began on the eleventh day of the bright half of Margashirsha, holding the months as ending on new-moon days. But, Bhishma left his commandership on the tenth day, i.e. on the fifth of the dark half of Margashirsha and reckoning from that day we have: Margashirsha 11 plus Pausha 30+Magha 7, equal to 48 nights. Taking the new-moon of Margashirsha as the first day of the war and with months ending on full-moon days, we have: Margashirsha 6 nights + Pausha 30 + Magha 22 equal to 58 nights and on the next day, which was the eighth day of the bright half of Magha, Bhishma expired, as shown in the two methods above.

(2) Some have made use of the methods of the aspects as given in Sarvotabhadra, Saptashalaka, Panchshalaka, etc., but these methods were introduced in the eleventh century and consequently were unknown during the Mahabharata times. The aspects of oppositions and conjunctions were mostly used, as can be seen from the Sanskrit words Aroha, Akramya, etc.

(3) A reference has been made to the name of Shri Krishna in Chhandyogopanishad. In the Geeta, Shri Krishna says, "I am Samaveda of the Vedas." The age of these writings has been calculated by some learned scholars to be 3,000 or 3,500 years B C. So, the years 1400, 1194, 2249, 1931 B.C. cited at the beginning of this article are out of question.

(4) It is described in the "Gada Parva" that the moon's node swallowed the sun when Duryodhan was killed. The same description is given twice before this incident. There cannot be three consecutive eclipses within a month and it simply means that the moon's node was in conjunction with the sun. Bhattotpalla has commented upon the word "Grasa" ('to swallow') as 'going into the mouth of the moon's node, i.e., a planet is behind the longitude of the moon's node in the same sign. Besides, during the Mahabharata times, the system of Vedanga Jyotisha was prevalent, in which no theory of eclipses is given.

The Pandavas Going Into The Forest

It is stated in the "Virat Parva" that Arjuna made himself known at the close of the period of the Pandavas' incognito life for a year, on the eighth day of the dark half of Vaishakha. Uttara, the wife of Abhimanyu, while lamenting over her husband's death, expressed that more than six months had elapsed since her marriage. According to months ending on full-moon days, we have six months and seven days upto the beginning of the War. i.e., the new-moon day of Margashirsha. Bhishma had deducted five lunar months and twelve days from thirteen solar years, they being the intercalary months and days. If we add them to Arjuna's day of becoming known, we get Ashvin Shudda Panchami as the day on which the Pandavas went into the forest

The First Day Of The War

The two deciding factors of the commencement of the War are the statements of the great sage Vyas, the author of the Mahabharata, and of Duryodhan. The War commenced on the new-moon day of Margashirsha, as predicted by the sage Vyas. He said, "I love many a time seen before, fortnights consisting of fourteen, fifteen or sixteen days, but I have never seen before a fortnight of thirteen days. On the new-moon day of this fortnight both the sun and the moon are swallowed by the moon's node and this forebodes a great destruction of men and animals." Duryodhan said, "on the seventh day from to-day, there will be a new-moon day when the moon will be in the constellation Jyeshtha, the presiding deity of which is Indra, the Lord of the gods. Therefore, march on and be victorous."

Planetary Positions At The Time Of The War

The War took place forty years and four months before the advent of Kaliyuga. It was the new-moon day of Margashirsha. Taking into consideration such a long period of more than five thousand years, a slight discrepancy of four or five degrees may be allowed, but that does not mar our theory of arriving at the correct solution. Except Venus and the Dragon's Tail, all the planets were in Scorpio, as shown below:—

The sun 25, the Moon 20, Mars 6, Mercury 3, Jupiter 6, Saturn 5, the Dragon's Head 28, Venus in Libra 20 and the Dragon's Tail in Taurus 28.

There are many references in Mahabharata referring to a combination of five to seven planets in one sign and such a combination is said to be a precursor to the loss of hundreds of lives. The four planets in Scorpio are not in heliacal setting. The Sun, the Moon and Saturn are described as afflicting Aldebaron and thus showing a great destruction of the people. Mars also is in opposition to Tauras. Aldebaron, indicating subjects, is afflicted by three evil planets, viz., the Sun, Mars and Saturn. The conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn in or near Vishakha shows the same calamity to people.

Lastly a reference is made to a horrible comet in Bhishma Parva. In Hindu astronomy, the appearance of a comet in the sky is considered as an ill omen causing the death of a king. When Halley's comet was seen in 1910, the British Emperor Edward the Seventh died. The great poet Homer has described in his epic "Illiad" the appearance of a comet, at the time of the Trojan war. A comet was seen when Julius Caesar was killed. Halley's comet must have appeared in the sky at the time of the Mahabharata War, as can been seen from the following calculation: 5011 divided by 76.030 equal to 66 approximately. There may have appeared many other comets whose periods of revolutions are very small.

Thus, on the sound basis of the theory of the precession of the equinoxes, we know the constellation in which the sun must have been at the time of his northern course when Bhishma expired and from the day of Bhishma's death we have traced back to the day when the War broke out. The planetary positions on the first day of the War and the appearance of a comet about that time are quite in agreement with those described in Mahabharata and it is quite plain that the War began on the New moon day of Margashirsha, forty years and four months before the beginning of Kaliyuga or 3141 B.C

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 45)

the independent Asiatic Countries. Japan, China, Afghanistan, Persia and Turkey are to be specially approached. A member of the National Council is approaching Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for this purpose for his blessings and his initiative to secure either genuine internationalism or end the hypocrisy of fraternal relations with other countries at periodical tamashas. Either the International Bureau should be compelled to mend its ways or end its international hypocritical existence. All Asiatic countries ought to give a united opposition to the International Bureau which is under British Empire Domination. If Scouting is not to break up into colour groups, the U. S. A. must intervene to compel Lord Baden Powell and his Empire Civilians to stop the emasculation of the youth of their countries under the guise of Empire loyalty In this connection a statement of Sir Douglas Young made in the Punjab is to be specially circulated to foreign countries

Katherine Furse

Katherine Furse is one of the most able and farsighted leaders of the International Guide Movement. She is at present the Director of the World Guide Bureau. She is believed to have sympathised with India in her present rightful demand to alter the Imperialist character of the Guide Movement. In the official report she makes a candid confession of the difficulties the Guide Bureau met with regard to the Promise. The leaders of the B. P. Movement in India ought to take the following words to heart. "Some of us may still prefer to maintain the national patriotisms which have sustained us in the past. but we cannot continue to do so while at the same time conscientiously accepting the spiritual part of our Promise."

World Scout Magazine

A catalogue of Scout Magazines the world over is prepared at the Polish Scout Headquarters at Warsaw. Readers of the "Chronicle" who are interested can send for names of magazines from any country of the world. Address the letter to Aries, C/o The "Bombay Chronicle" Fort Bombay.

Japan Invites Foreign Scouts

Japan has invited a number of foreign Scout Associations to a Jamboree. It is significant that with the exception of America none of these belong to the B. P. Internationale. We wish the Jamboree every success.

Amritsar Rally

Full details of the first great All-India Rally will be published in book-form shortly. We hope scouts and Scouters all over India are preparing for the greatest scout National Festival for which our Punjab Scouts are working so hard.

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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When Ireland Will Be Free

Miss MacSwiney Cites Prophecy Of The Palm And Shamrock

Unveiling the memorial to Liam Lynch and his comrades of the 2nd Cork Brigade, at the Republican Plot, Fermoy, last month, Miss Mary Mac Swiney said:

"Surely the young men of Ireland will stand true an unflinching no matter what will fall.

"There is great talk of war, but let no man declare that if it comes it is Ireland's quarrel, but answer England as in 1916.

"It is only by coolness and perseverance that we can win, and there will be no compromise.

PARTITION

"We heard it said that Partition must go. Yes, so it must, and so must the King of England. Until then Partition will never go.

"I say, here and now, in the presence of the dead who died for Ireland, there will be no toleration in this country for people who think the King of England can lay claim to be King of Ireland.

"This country is the Republic of Ireland, and no one has a claim to use the word 'President' unless elected by the Republic of Ireland.

"There is a prophecy that when the palm and the shamrock are worn on the same day Ireland will be free. This will occur next St. Patrick's Day, when with God's help, we will wear the emblems in a free Republic of Ireland."

Miss MacSwiney appealed for support for the relatives of those in English jails.

A decade of the Rosary was recited in Irish and the Last Post and Reveille were sounded by Fianna buglers.

Mr. Liam Leddy, Araglin, presided. About 2,000 people were present.—"Irish Press"

DUKE OF WINDSOR'S RETURN

Fort Belvedere Being Reconditioned

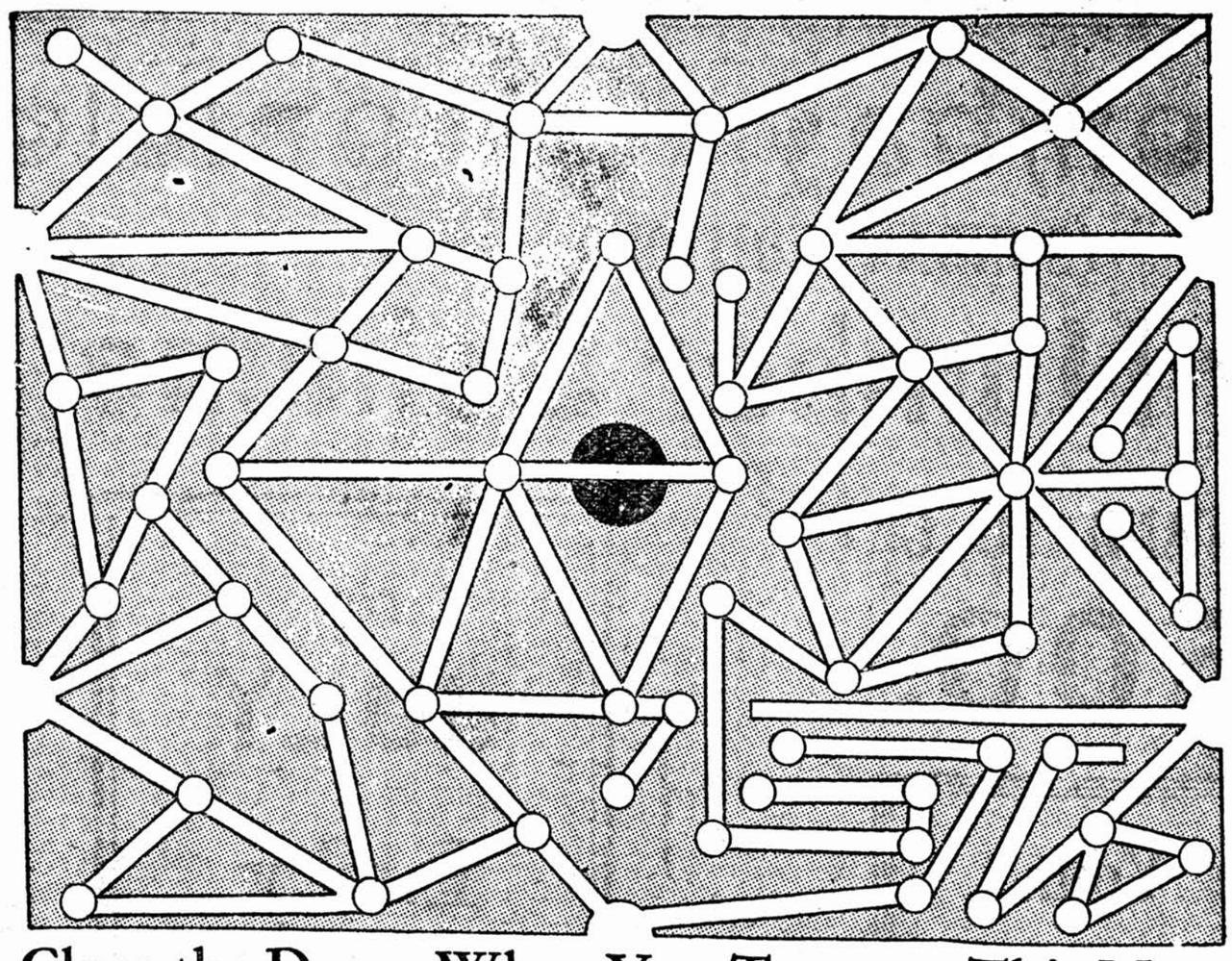
The Duke of Windsor is coming home to Fort Belvedere late in the autumn. He will come alone first, and will be joined later by the Duchess, who is expected to arrive three weeks later.

Fort Belvedere is now being prepared for their home-coming. Whatever else may happen, a warm and happy welcome awaits the Duke and his Duchess when they arrive.

Within the last few weeks Fort Belvedere has been a hive of activity. Painters, decorators and builders have been making the house new inside and out. I was amazed at the changes which have taken place when I visited the house recently.

The gardens have been carefully tendered and promise to be a blaze of autumn colour when the Duke returns.

It is no secret in Virginia Water that Fort Belvedere has a warm place in his heart. This he has confided again and again to his friends.



Close the Doors When You Traverse This Maze

"DON'T they have doors at your house?" is a tactful way of saying, "Close the door." Bear this in mind, when you go through this maze as you must close every door you pass through. Enter at one of the openings on the border. Follow one of the white paths through the black circle in the center, back to the border. This would be very easy to do, were it not for the closed door. Those small white circles represent open doors. Every time you pass through one, cross it out with your pencil. The door is then closed and you can not pass through it again.

Can you make the trip through the black circle?

They All Rhyme

Whole, I am a poison. Change my head, and I am a grass; do it again, and I am a native of one of the smallest kingdoms in Europe; again, and I am a girl's name; again, and I am a small road; again, and I am a possession of horses and lions; again, and I am of glass; again, and I am not mad; again, and I show which way the wind blows: the last time, and I decrease. Can you work me out?

Answer: Bane, cane, Dane, Jane, lane, mane, pane, sane, vane, wane.

Just Fishing

DO you know anything about fish? If you do, try and solve this puzzle: Each of the following parts may be answered by the name of a fish. For example: A consonant and a defeat. Answer: T-rout.

1. A measure of distance. 2. An ancient weapon. 3. Two-thirds of a phantom. 4. A pronoun, and an emblem of eternity. 5. Part of the foot.

Answer: 1. Perch. 2. Pike. 3. Shad(ow). 4. Herring. 5. Sole.

Complete the Word Square

* E * *
E * * *
* * * E
* * E *

CAN you complete this word square so that the four words it contains read alike from top to bottom and from left to right?

Solution:

M E A D
E D G E
A G U E
D E E D

Answer by Anagram

WHAT city is literally made by *time* and *labor?*

Answer: Baltimore.

ADDITION

1. Add together an animal, an article and a crest and make a subterranean burial place.

2. Add together a covering and a dimension and make to overturn.

Answers: 1. Catacomb. 2. Capsize.

SUBTRACTION

1. Subtract an instrument from smoothing for uncleanness, and leave to deprive of reason.

2. Subtract a small inclosure from a worker in wood and leave a teamster.

Answers:

1. Defilement—file—dement.
2. Carpenter—pen—carter.

MULTIPLICATION

1. Multiply a cape of Tunis by two, and make a sugar-plum.

2. Multiply therefore by two, and make possible.

Answers: 1. Bon-bon. 2. So-so.

DIVISION

1. Divide a nocturnal monkey-like animal by two and obtain always.

2. Divide a Brazilian bird, similar to the swallow, by two and obtain a French term for a witty saying.

Answers: Aye/aye. 2. Mot/mot.

All Gold and Silver

THIS is a question of value: if eight gold coins and nine silver ones are worth as much as six gold coins and nineteen silver ones, what is the value of gold, as compared with that of silver?

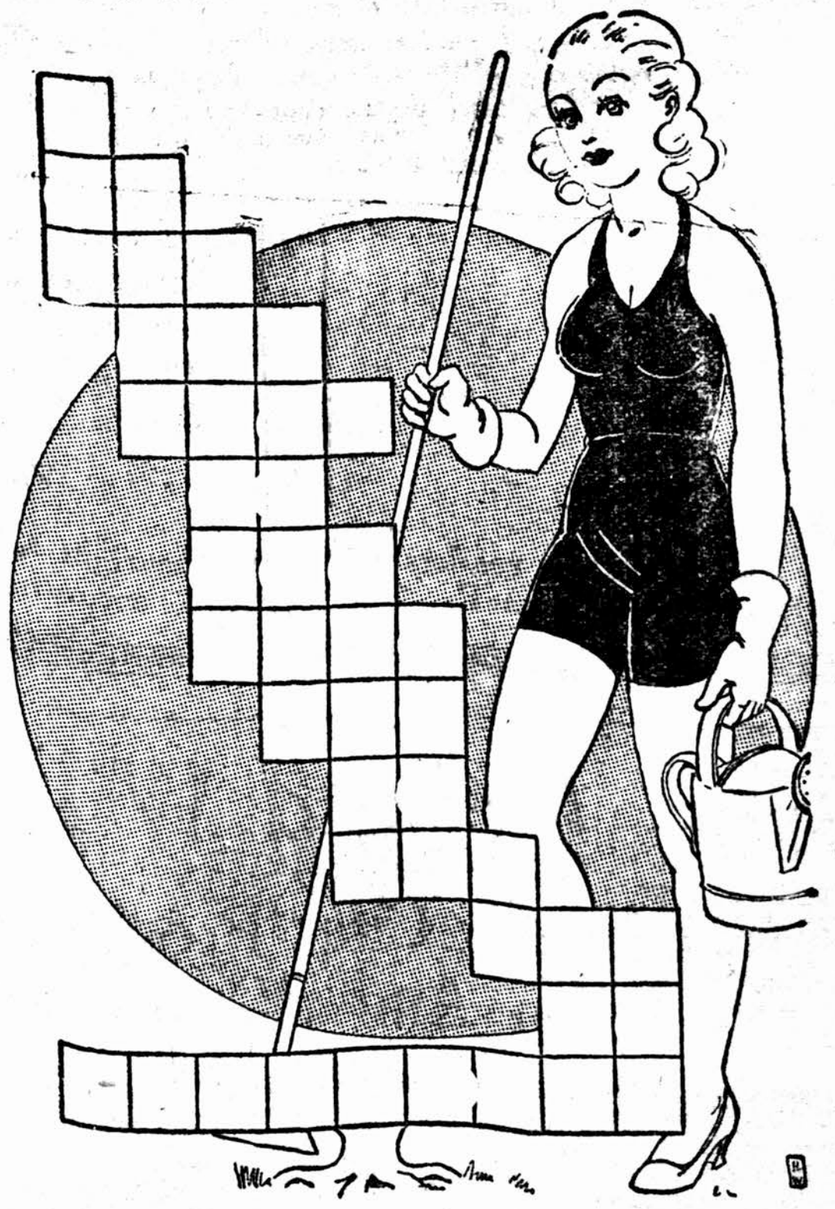
Answer: Gold is five times as valuable as silver.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

The Settling of Pennsylvania

In kindliness and brotherly love
Penn with the Indians dealt;
They, as a token of friendly peace
Gave him a wampum belt.

In the picture are three other people—a man, woman, and Indian; also a tomahawk. Can you find them?



Name This Puzzlistic Plant

GOODNESS gracious! What queer things do come up in the garden of the amateur farmerette. Who would ever recognize this cubistic plant as a common vegetable? Yet, that is what the label shows it to be.

Fill the horizontal rows of squares with the words defined below and the bottom row will reveal the name of the vegetable. Squares in the same vertical row contain the same letters.

Here are the definitions from top to bottom: Article, Preposition, Serpent, Mineral spring, To box, Short for papa, Common level, Kind of rubber, Southern constellation, Egyptian sun god, A tatter, Man's name, Pronoun.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

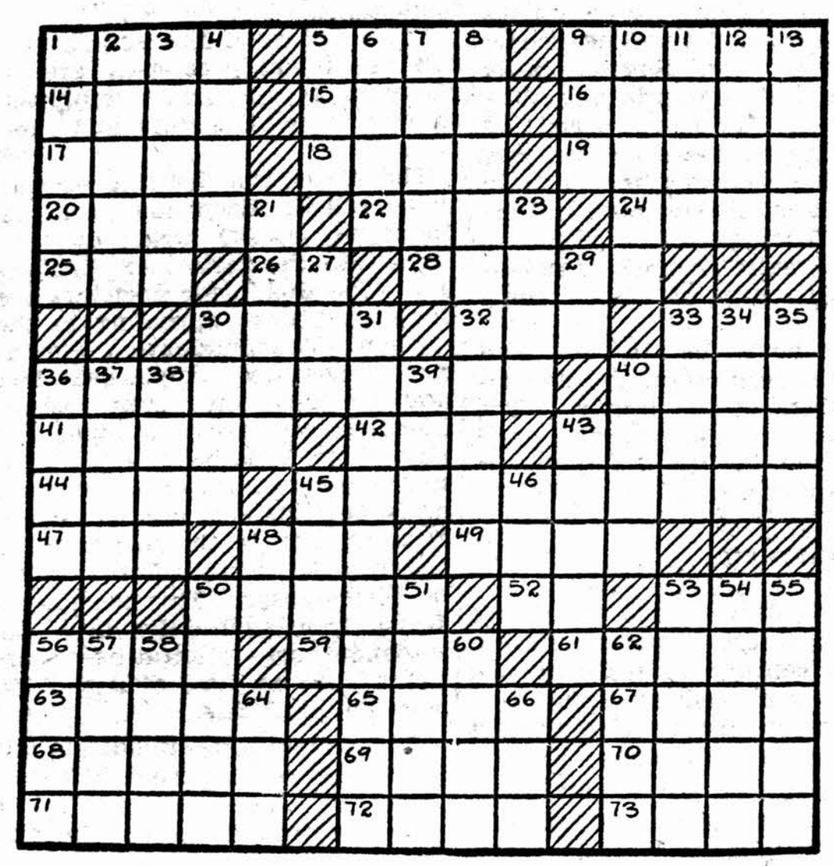
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Wan
5—What was the first name of the economist who wrote "The Wealth of Nations"?
9—Thin
14—Whom did Cain murder?
15—Tropical plant
16—Who wrote "Marius the Epicurean"?
17—Narrative
18—What gulf is between Arabia and Africa?
19—Sphere of action
20—Remain on the feet
22—Satisfy
24—Who was the sister and wife of Osiris?
25—Fish
26—Provided that
28—Who wrote "Babbitt"?
30—Vegetables
32—Gain as clear profit
33—Small flap
36—Enters
40—Departed
41—Baking structures
42—Fall behind
43—That which lubricates
44—Respite
45—What is the capital of Pennsylvania?
47—Bitter vetch
48—Who was the second son of Noah?
49—At one time
50—Vegetables with dressing
52—Symbol for sodium
53—Obscure
56—Who was the inventor of the telephone?
59—Feminine name
61—What is the chief river of Germany?
63—Melodies
65—Have courage for
67—Dill
68—Group of tribes in Baluchistan
69—Town on the Aegean
70—In this place
71—Hinder
72—Smart blows
73—Divisions of learning

VERTICAL

1—Out of fashion
2—Decline
3—Lawful
4—Dash
5—Member of an Indonesian tribe
6—Fathers
7—Pertaining to a plane surface
8—Cettinje is the capital of what former kingdom of the Balkans?
9—Mineral spring
10—Where is the Eiffel Tower?
11—Sweetsop
12—Italian painter
13—Periods
21—Food regimes
23—Female sheep
27—Distant
29—Pronoun
30—Confined
31—Amphibian
33—Fragrant balsam
34—Biblical name
35—Mass of floating ice
36—Opening in the skin
37—Always
38—Promontory
39—Sailor
40—Scoff
43—What was the first name of the dramatist who wrote "Th... ...nce of Being Earnest"?
45—Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?
46—Tavern
48—Exclamation
50—Little dell
51—Feminine name
53—One who eats
54—Lifeless
55—Measures out
56—Poet
57—One of the Great Lakes
58—Fluff from yarn
60—Let fall
62—Sunk fence
64—Weight of India
66—Worm



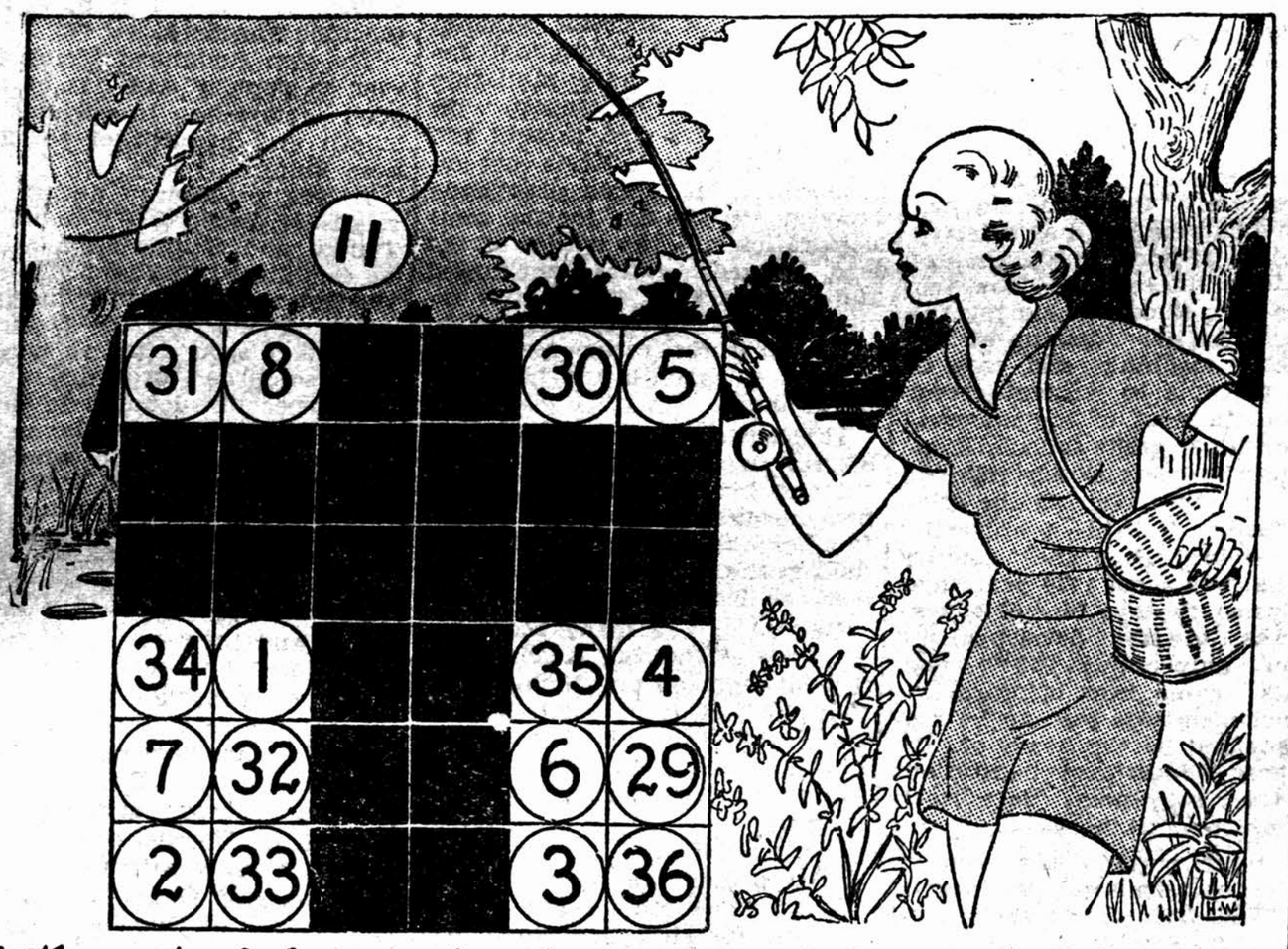
A Study of Figures

(a) 13579 — 2...
(b) 12345 — 19775
(c) 43262 — 33371
(d) 43438 — 33433

ARE you good at figures? If so, examine these groups of figures and say what similarity or relation the first group has to the second in each case.

Solution: (a) A progression through the digits 1 to 9, taking them alternately. (b) Both begin and end with 1 and 5. (c) Both add up to 17. (d) Both contain 343 for middle figures.

(For Solutions See Page 55)



The Arithmetical Angler Goes Fishing

THAT is all very well, practicing your casting, Miss Angler, but look at the damage you have done by hooking the numbers out of the magic square. Before you arrived on the scene, that square was filled with numbers that totaled 111 in each of the horizontal and vertical rows. Now, the rows total only 74 in the two directions. You had better replace those numbers before the owner comes back.

Can you place the numbers from 9 to 28 in the vacant squares so as to complete the magic square. Here is a tip on how to go about it. Since the numbers still on the board total 74 in each row, you know that the two missing numbers must, in each case, add up to 37. Make a column of numbers from 9 to 18 and next to these a column of numbers from 28 to 19. The numbers will then be in pairs, each of which adds up to 37. You have only to figure out how these pairs are to be disposed on the board.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIGIN OF MUSSOLINI

A German Philologiss's Theory

Will Mussolini be transferred to Germany with the Germans of the Tirol according to a learned German philologist he should Mussolini, he asserts, is a German —a member of a Tirolese German family of the name of Musselein The family later "Italianised" the name to Mussolini.

This may or may not be true. Marco Polo in his "Travels" gives a different view. He there declares that certain Italian merchants. because of their long tradi... ...nections with Mosul in the East. received the name of Mosulini or Mussolim. With all these foreign connections the Duce seems indeed a very unnationally named nationalist. Even his Christian name, Benito, is not Italian but Spanish. It was given him by his father in honour of Benito Juarez. the celebrated Mexican Radical, a film of whose life has recently been made.—"Manchester Guardian."

VOTERS DEFINE THEMSELVES

Here are some typical definitions given by voters in a survey made by the American Institute of Public Opinion:

"LIBERAL."

"He wants to bring about a better society."

"He approves of new ideas."

"He wants to see the little man get ahead."

"He is willing to spend money for the common people."

"CONSERVATIVE."

"He wants to do things solidly and slowly—conserve things."

"He wants to keep the best of what we've got."

"He keeps within his means."

"He's a practical 'liberal.'"

"RADICAL."

"He is a man whose feet are planted firmly in the sky."

RELIGIONS IN JAPAN

(Continued From Page 7.)

visit the sacred precincts.

The Shinto shrines throughout the country are simple yet imposing to all outward appearances. The wooden Torii placed at the entrances of the shrines, stone lanterns, water basins and gardens add to the spiritual aspects and look of the surroundings.

The shrine compounds are often planted with such forest plants and trees as the common pines, Himalayan cedars. Thuya and Bamboo clumps, cherry, plum and camellias. In certain parts of the country especially in the suburbs of Kyoto, Nara and Kobe the pines seem to be centuries old with tremendous heights and girths. These trees are often looked upon as sacred and historical and as such worshipped by the Shinto devotees.

In the shrine precincts one is apt to find smaller shrines dedicated to either mirror (purity), sword (chivalry) or jewels (sovereignty). These purity shrines enhance the meditative and spiritual atmosphere all the more.

There are also rough hewn stones tied over with rice straw strings (shimenawa) and sacred papers—devoted to the so-called incarnation Goddesses of Sea, river and forest streams and waterfalls and fire. Here also one finds sacred dragons torii, paper lanterns and insense burning.

The people ring the gong, clap hands and bow down their heads in reverence. They are also seen to offer coins, rice and flowers.

The Shinto priests are often found near about the shrines, reading scriptures or attending to the usual ceremonial rites. They also sell sacred papers, picture-postcards and amulets.

Numerous Sects

The Shinto religion being the oldest national religion of Japan —has many sects and followers. The various sects may be classified into two main groups, viz., official cult and the other followed by the common gentry. It is estimated that some 111,000 shrines belong to the former and 1,59,26,-000 to the latter group comprising of a dozen sects or so. One Moto-ori Norinaya, a noted scholar and research worker (1730-1801), has thrown good light on the workings of these Shinto sects and his findings and classifications are quite exhaustive.

During recent times Tenripyo, Omotokyo, Hitonomichi, Kyodan and the Zaidan Hojin Shuyodan seem the most important offshoots of Shintoism.

The "Zaidan Hojin Shuyodan" happens to be the latest form of the religion—with a following of some 1 000,000 persons. It has its headquarters at Katano in Kita Kawachigun—Osaka prefecture. The new sect bases its fundamentals on ceremonies of purifications and prayers. They hold regular religious meetings, and advocate simplicity and prayer practices of "returning to childhood innocence".

The religion of Shintoism is simple and claims its adherents all over the country. The people have respect for Nature plants and trees and appear to be phitotheologians. In many parts of the country they are bigoted and superstitious. They have faith in amulets and charms and witchcrafts. They are often seen to grow long nails as mark of nobility and heredity of the family lineage.

They believe in spiritism and have great respect for the departed members of the family. The Shintoites are peace-loving and often given to life of retirements and meditations.

Confucianism

Confucianism seems to have been introduced sometime during the 6th century from Korea and China. This religion seems to occupy secondary place in the list of authorised religions of Japan.

It is more or less a cult based on broad principles of life and moral precepts. It is evident that during its historical advent in Japan—the Confucian scholars had laid down certain precepts affecting the King Emperor and the common people. They asserted that the first duty of the State people was to be loyal to the King rather than to the "Shogun" or conqueror. Confucianism has its own followers and has affected the Shinto religion to a great extent. It is interesting, however, to note that Buddhism during the recent times has dominated the Confucian teachings and code of moral precepts to a great extent and yet in most of the universities and lower grade schools—Confucianism is being closely followed to-day in Japan. During the reign of Emperor Tenchi—a university was established in the country and this was some 1264 years ago. Since then the system of education was greatly developed and several universities and high schools came into being. The Confucianism was seen to be readily adopted by the heads of the Japanese educational institutions and the scriptures were freely used as the text books.

In many parts of the country the school premises have invariably Koshi (Confucius) shrines to guide the spirit of the Nation.

The followers of Confucianism have great respect for the old and heads of the family. This is one of the reasons why the Confucius moral codes have been incorporated into the lives of the Japanese people in particular. In Japan the principle of individualism has been neglected and instead system of joint families seems to predominate the social conception of the society.

The head of the family often rules supreme and guides the destiny of the young couples. The Confucius cult particularly suits the Japanese ideas of morality, respect and obedience and as such is closely followed by the people.

Buddhism

The religion of Buddhism was introduced into Japan from India —some 1,400 years ago. It soon became popular amongst the Japanese and spread throughout the land.

Buddhism teaches philosophy of being extremely compassionate, friendly and helpful to the needy and those afflicted with the sorrows of this earthly earth. The preachings of Buddha or Dharmakya seem to rest upon the two fundamental pillars of prajna (wisdom) and Karuna (compassion). There are several statues of Bodhisattavas such as those of Jizo, Fugen, Miroku and Kwannon embodying the spirit of piety and compassion.

These statues of Jizo and Kwannon are found practically everywhere in Japan and worshipped in city temples, streets and forests.

The Mahayana doctrine seems to be full of deep and profound philosophy of life giving an insight into the realms of spirituality. The Buddhistic doctrines are simple yet most appealing to the layman. The Saddharma Pundarika philosophy emphasises love and compassion even for the humblest creatures, animals and plant life. It is believed that life in the lower strata of animals can aptly be reclaimed and saved and that all life is the sole manifestation of the eternal Force or God or Dharmakaya. This teaching is being translated daily into the Japanese art, literatures and plays, such as those of Basho, Kocho, Fuji and Yuki.

The followers of Buddhism further believe in eternal life and that the dead never die. They have profound respect for the spirit of the dead and offer rice, flowers on the tombs.

This form of ancestor worship is closely followed throughout Japan. The people have miniature family shrines (Butsudan) in houses and offer rice, flowers and fruits on days of festivals and remembrance. It seems practically every month the day for the commemoration of the spirits of the dead is fixed, Sutras enchanted and prayers held. They also invite Buddhist priests and neighbours on these ceremonial occasions of the month and have special dinners.

This custom is chiefly responsible for the undue respect for the old and heads of the family. It has encouraged system of joint-families to a great extent even during the present times of modern civilisation in Japan.

Buddhism has many sects such as those of Sanron, Kusha, Ritsu, Tendai, Shingon and Nichiren, and Zen-shu. Out of these Nichiren sect came into being sometime during 1222/1282. This is also known as the sect of the Lotus Truth.

Very often the Japanese Buddhists priests are heard to say—"Namu-myohoren gekyo"—meaning thereby that they do homage to the Sutra of the Lotus of the Good Law.

This sect also teaches the doctrines of "Sad-dharma Pundarika" —or homage compassion and respect for the lower animal and plant life. There are good many subtler philosophical touches and the sect has been increasingly popular amongst the people—especially during the recent times.

The Zen-shu sect and the Zen-satori are only ones commonly met with and seen in Japan and that too with all their native ceremonies and simple dignity. These sects have a sort of historical background and as such claim many adherents from the Samurai class of people.

It is often a common and yet impressive sight to see priests wearing long black garments and bamboo seive helmets and marching along in single file early in the morning. They enchant Sutras and beat little drums and tom-tom while repairing to the temples. They lead simple and holy life and shave their heads and beard as mark of contemplative mood.

These sects advocate contemplation and partial seclusion for higher meditations and prayers. This is perhaps the main reason why the ancient Samurai warriors had complete physical and mental control in days of turmoils and local feuds. They evinced willpower, chivalrous nature and extraordinary religious contemplative inclinations worthy of emulation by posterity.

Tea Ceremonies

The historical tea gardens and tea ceremonies held in the sacred precincts of the temples are well known to the students of advanced religions. It was here that they often retired in pensive moods and indulged in perfect Samurai etiquettes and mannerisms and took inspiration from solitary plants and flowers. The religious outlooks coupled with meditative natural forest surroundings called for even higher and unforeseen sacrifices on their parts. The heart stirring anecdotes of Harakiri or "Seppuku" or committing voluntary suicides especially by the Samurai class of people—can easily be attributed to sort of retiring and meditative temperaments of the individuals. These acts of suicides have been made immortal in some of the original Japanese plays and literature. The Japanese drama entitled "Chushingura" or "The 47 Ronin" shows Lord Asano Committing Harakiri—in one of the celebrated tea houses and the whole scene is full of pathos and touching anecdotes.

The Zen Buddhism seems to be ever so popular and has quite a good following throughout the length and breadth of the Japanese Empire.

It was probably during the reigns of Emperor Kammu that Tendai and Shingo sects came to be established in Japan. It seems the former was introduced by priest Saicho and the latter sect by Kukai soon after their religious sojourns in China. They were specially deputed to do researches and bring home their findings and ultimate conclusions.

It seems both the Tendai and Shingo sects are well suited to the Japanese nationalistic ideas and temperaments.

The temples and monasteries have been greatly devoted to these sects and their spread of religious doctrines throughout the land.

In many parts of the country these are carefully looked after and they are kept open on annual festival days. During Buddhist spring equinox services—in the month of March or so hundreds of devotees repair to the temples and worship Gods—the sacred incarnations of One Supreme Dharmakaya.

From the archaeological point of view these have been built after the Chinese fashions and their beauty is often appreciated in the lines and curves of the various types of eaves and roofs. One of the most common types of roofs being that of a ridgepole with slopes on two sides. The other form being pyramidal.

Near the temples one often finds huge wooden gates with plant and flower carvings to enhance the artistic beauty of the surroundings. In the compounds are found beautiful gardens, fountains, tea-houses and various Buddha statues sheltered under trees and huge rocks. The ancient temple compounds often show clumps of old pines.

Kushnoki and cedars—adding grandeur and religious atmosphere to the holy surroundings.

Statistics for 1934 show that there are some 71 313 prominent temples today in Japan. Most of these are protected and looked after by the Government.

A Reorientation

During 1934 the second Pan-Pacific Conference of young Men's Buddhistic Association was

(Continued On Page 51)

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Religions In Japan

(Continued From Page 50)

held in Tokyo and several religious problems were probed into and carried through. The trend of the discussions seemed to join different forces in the land and affect practical spread of Buddhism and fundamental principles of Bohdisattvas.

It was also evident that great stress was laid on Japanized Buddhism rather than one introduced originally from India. It seems Indian.

Buddhism advocates rather a pessimistic outlook and emphasizes theory of "Nasti"—all vanishing. It is further believed that this mundane world has little or no significance in the ultimate salvation of men and that real happiness is ordained in the world to be after one's death.

This religious dogma has been entirely changed and newly translated for practical purposes by the Japanized Buddhism. The Japanese believe in ancestor worships, respect of the Emperor and making most of the material advantages at hand.

The new trend in Buddhistic philosophy being to be opportunists and realistic in the realms of religion and spirituality. One often hears of persons desiring to be alone with Nature. They also have a sort of passion for moon, stars and cherry blossoms.

These inclinations and characteristics bespeak of such higher qualities as tolerance, compassion and sacrifice on the parts of individuals.

The Japanese people are often seen to be engrossed in deep meditations and possess Buddha nature.

They have respect for the old and a soft corner in their hearts for the feeble and downtrodden.

The people have recently gone so far as to introduce patriotic and nationalistic elements into their religious institutions. During recent times great efforts are being made to popularise Buddha statues throughout Japan.

The Nagahama Buddha stands as high as 50 feet; Nenoyama 62; (Shurakuen—Aichi prefecture) Beppu Buddha nearly 80; Saitama Buddha 50 (Asaka Park—Saitama prefecture) Sanposan Kan-non or the Goddess of Mercy 160 (Nittaki-mura, Fukushima prefecture) and several others have been erected at exorbitant costs in order to propagate religion.

In certain parts of the country these colossal Buddha statues are being exclusively used for the benefit of the tourists who can climb up the heads of the statues and have a look at the surrounding panorama.

The Buddhistic Associations have managed to form themselves into sort of Nationalistic campaigns and take active part in lecture forums and collecting money for the disabled soldiers. The China Emergency saw many such enterprises helping the wounded and their families in the rural areas.

They also donated large sums and assisted the public and the Government officials in arranging regular prayer meetings for the dead soldiers and joining in National Patriotic movements on large scales throughout the country.

Christianity

The advent of Christianity in Japan seems to date back to 1549 or so. There are evidences on record that the Christian Missionary movement slowly gained ground and several Japanese converts were made soon after the arrival in 1859 of the American envoy—Commodore Perry. Pro-Missionaries established their missions in the country.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church sent several experienced missionaries to Japan during 1840/1865.

The early pioneer services of Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn are widely appreciated by the Japanese people. It seems he was also honored for his selfless and self-sacrificing mission work by H. M. the Emperor conferring upon him "The Order of the Rising Sun" in 1906.

The Russian Orthodox Church was also established sometime during 1861. In this connection the able services of Father Nicolai are often mentioned and that he was the first chaplain in Hokadate.

Statistics show that there are some twenty-two Christian sects including those of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, methodist and Congregational ones. It is further seen that nearly 279.000 followers of Christ are present to-day in Nippon.

The Christian Faith came to be recognised on authentic lines on February 11. 1889 and the Christian Movement has been carrying on the work of spreading the Gospel of the Christ and converting Japanese since then. The Missionary movement seems to have spread throughout the land.

They have varied activities in connection with religious propaganda meetings, rural education and other social and uplift works for the benefit of the masses. In certain parts of the country the archaeological designs of the Christian Churches have been altogether altered and changed in order to suit the Japanese native artistic tastes. The internal service halls have modified and simple platforms wholly made out of the Hinoki wood. The entrance archways and roofings are again built more or less on the patterns of Buddhistic temples.

The Mission workers have shown originality in the introduction of pipe organs, training of the choirs and reproduction of service hyms. Rev. Umenosuke Bissho has been chiefly responsible in bringing about a sort of spiritual harmony in combining Christian and Japanese way of singing hymns. These songs (Sambika) are readily taken up by the Japanese congregations and new Christian converts throughout the land.

During recent times much spade work has been effected in order to establish rural educational institutions for the benefit of the general public. It seems Joseph H. Nishima and Dr. Davis were the first pioneer Missionary workers in this field. The Doshisha University stands as a great monument to their early educational enterprises.

The Education Missionaries have also several institutions to their credit such as those of Women's Christian College—Tokyo, Sapporo Agricultural College, etc.

There are also several rural schools established in the countryside for the benefit of the agrarian youths in the Japanese villages. Messrs. Toyokiko Kagawa and Motojiro Sugiyama are the prominent personalities connected with this educational work.

During recent times the Christian Movement has joined its forces in the land and has turned to new and fresh venues of enterprises in the fields of social and moral uplift works.

They have established several main branches of Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. in the suburbs of Tokyo Osaka and Kobe. These institutions are doing meritorious services for the propagation of Christian science and literature and Gospel of Jesus Christ. They have also schools for foreign languages and hold meetings for the mutual exchange of ideas on moral, religious and scientific problems of the day. The Kobe and Osaka Y.M.C.A. have some of the best libraries for the benefit of the members and outsiders.

They have also huge Gymnastic halls attached to the institutions.

Apart from these activities they have opened up new medical relief works for the poor and destitute

The Lucke's International Hospital Sanitorium in Omihachiman is wellknown for its relief measures and general activities in the adjoining districts.

The Salvation Army under Commissioner Yamamuro is doing pioneer work amongst the millhand works and slum quarters of the metropolitan centres in Japan.

The latest move of the Christian missionaries in Japan being to tackle successfully the temperance and prostitution control problems, they intend to do away altogether with the existing institutions of Geisha girls.

The Christian movement seems to draw its adherents from practically every strata of the Japanese society. The religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ —and shorn of all the so-called allegorical language of the Holy Bible is increasingly gaining ground to-day in Japan.

The religion of Islam or Muhammadanism seems to be of recent origin in Japan. It seems the Kobe Muslim mosque was constructed at great cost most of it being contributed by Arabs, Turko-tartars, Egyptians and Indian Muslim traders. The opening ceremony of the Kobe mosque was performed on 11th October 1935 by Mian Abdul Aziz Maulvi. He had specially come down for the occasion from India. It seems he was a president of the All-Muslim League for sometime and that his services were indespensible then in the promotion of the cause of Islam in Japan.

It is recorded in the ancient annals of history that during the attempted invasion of Japan by the Mongols—several hundred warriors were killed and later buried by the then ruler on a special site. Tokimune Hojo—a warrior chief also dedicated some 1.000 statues of Buddha—in order to appease the souls of the dead —both Japanese and Mongols.

Apart from these scattered evidences there is no authentic record of the Muslims coming to Japanese Empire or spreading Muhammadanism.

It is surmised, however, that Arabic alphabet and writings have influenced the Japanese language characters to a great extent since early days of history.

The Muslim Faith as preached and practised by Prophet Muhammad of Arabia is simple and draws many disciples to its spiritual fold. It is based on five fundamental principles or pillars of Islam as they are called. These principles being, Rozah, Namaz, Zakat (alms giving) Hajj and belief in Oneness of God and Muhammad.

There are some 3/450 Muslims in Kobe and an equal number of the followers in Tokyo. The Tokyo and Kobe Mosques have extensive missionary propaganda work and facilities for teaching Arabic in the medressas. They have also made arrangements to send regularly Islamic students abroad for purposes of training them as future missionaries and research workers in Japan.

The local Kobe Muslim Mosque Committee in conjunction with Turko-Tartar Muslim Committee, has been doing meritorious work in the spread of Islamic literature and religion. Only recently the members of the Committee approached the Tokyo Educational authorities with a request to recognise the Muslim Faith on lines of authentic religions of Japan. It is hoped something substantial would be done in the near future as the new religion has bright future prospects in the Land of the Rising Sun.

The Tokyo Mosque which is nearing completion by May 1938 is the work of patience and vigorous propaganda being carried on by the Muslim missionaries. The Mosque is situated on a splendid site of some 500 tsubo and boasts of a school for Arabic tuition for the Muhammadan boys and girls. It seems the whole mosque building constructions costs are estimated to be £200,000. On annual Id festival days the Tokyo Muhammadans along with leading Muslim representative organisations in China, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Phillippines, India and Egypt —hold prayers and congregational meetings.

The Muslim Faith is gaining ground from day to day and it is showing signs of coming up on equal footing along with other authentic religions of Japan.

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The Qur'anic Inscriptions On The Taj Mahal

(Continued From Page 5)

the first verse and are generally held to signify "Ya Insan" ("O Man"), which is regarded with special reverence, and is recited in times of adversity, illness, fasting and on the approach of death.

The central arch, southward facing the garden, opens the Surah and ends with "Wa hum muhtadun." The inscription on the western arch, facing the mosque, begins with the twenty-second verse, in continuation of the previous one, and ends with "Illa rahmatan minna wa mata an ila hin." From here the Surah is continued on the northern arch, ending with "Fa-anna yubsiroon." And continuing from here the Surah is completed on the eastern arch.

Extraordinary Skill

These inscriptions, written in bold elegant letters, are remarkably beautiful as produce a limitless joy as one beholds them. In them is displayed to a high degree the extraordinary skill of the Persian calligrapher.

The niches or recesses of these arches are similarly embellished with Qur'anic inscriptions. The Surah "At-Takwir." (The Overthrowing) is inscribed round the recess of the central arch. This chapter concludes with the statement that the Qur'an is a reminder unto creation. The one facing the mosque has the Surah "Al-Invtar" (The Claving) inscribed in it. It warns man of the Day of Judgment. The recess in the arch to the north is consecrated with the Surah Al-Inshiqaq (The Sundering) which speaks of the unfailing reward to those "who believe and do good works." And the fourth arch to the south bears the Surah" "Al-Beyyinah," (The Clear Proof).

In the interior, where the mosaic work is seen in its pristine glory, there is also the Word of Allah inscribed in circular forms of exquisite beauty. The Surah "Al-Mulk" (The Sovereignty) is contained in the upper circle and continued in the lower circle on the arch to the east. From the point where it ends, begins another Surah Al-Fath (Victory) and runs on to the middle of the fourth arch. This Surah deals with the conquests of Islam, from the great moral victory gained at Hudeybiyeh to the final triumph of Islam all over other religions of the world. It refers to the disappointment of the hypocrites and the idolators, and also to the aid and allegiance which the faithful rendered to the Holy Prophet. It concludes with the important announcement that Islam shall prevail over all other religions of the world.

Then commences the Surah "Al-Insan," (Man) continuing to the central door; and on its conclusion follow the two verses from the Surah "Az-Zumar." (The Troops):

"Say: O My slaves who have been prodigal to their own hurt!

Despair not of the mercy of Allah, who forgiveth all sins.

Lo! He is the Forgiving, the Merciful."

"Turn unto Him repentant, and surrender unto Him, before there come unto you the doom, when ye cannot be helped."

At the end there appears the name of the calligrapher, along with date:—

"Written by the insignificant being, Amanat Khan Shirazi, in the year 1048 Hijri and the 12th of His Majesty's reign."

Grave Mound Verses

The slab over the grave mound, inside the marble screen enclosure, is inscribed in equally fine calligraphy with the following verses from the Holy Book:—

"In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

"O Living, O Eternal, I beseech Thy Mercy. Said the Blessed and Great Allah: Lo! those who say: Our Lord is Allah, and thereafter walk aright, there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they grieve.

"Such are rightful owners of the Garden, immortal therein, as a reward for what they used to do." (Surah "Al-Ahqaf: 13,14).

"Our Lord! Thou comprehendest all things in mercy and knowledge, therefor forgive those who repent and follow Thy way. Ward off from them the punishment of hell.

Our Lord! And make them enter the Gardens of Eden which Thou hast promised them, with such of their fathers and their wives and their descendants as do night. Lo! Thou, only Thou, art the Mighty, the Wise." (Surah "Al-Mu'min:" 7, 8).

On the eastern side of the mound is inscribed:

"Said the Almighty: Lo! the righteous verily are in delight,

"On couches, gazing,

"Thou wilt know in their faces the radiance of delight.

"They are given to drink of a pure wine, sealed,

"Whose seal is musk—For this let (all) those strive who strive for bliss—

"And mixed with water of Tasnim,

"A spring whence those brought near to Allah drink."

(Surah "At-Tatfif." 22-28.)

Then commences the 13th verse of the Surah "Al-Ahqaf" and is continued along with the 14th verse on the western side of the mound. From here again begins the following prayer:—

"Our Lord! Lay not on us such a burden as Thou dids't lay on those before us! Our Lord! Impose not on us that which we have not the strength to bear! Pardon us, absolve us and have mercy on us, Thou, our Protector, and give us victory over"—

and is concluded on the northern side—

"the disbelieving folk." (Surah Al-Baqarah"; 286).

On the elevation by the heads side is inscribed—

"Allah! There is no God save Him: the Knower of the invisible and the visible; He is the Beneficent, the Merciful."

The Epitaph

The epitaph reads as follows:—

"The illuminating tomb of Arjumand Bano Begam called Mumtaz Mahal who died in the year 1040 Hijri."

The top portion of the Queen's grave in the vault below is inscribed with the following verses:

"In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

"Say: O My slaves who have been prodigal to their own hurt! Despair not of the mercy of Allah, Who forgiveth all sins. Lo! He is the Forgiving, the Merciful."

(Surah "Az-Zumar": 53).

"Every soul will taste of death. And ye will be paid on the Day of Resurrection only that which ye have fairly earned. Whosoever is removed from the Fire and is made to enter Paradise, he indeed is triumphant. The life of this world is but comfort of illusion."

(Surah "Al-e-Imran:" 185.)

On the sides of the grave are inscribed the ninety-nine attributes of Allah, and also the beautiful verse—"Allah! There is no God save Him: the Knower of the invisible and the visible; He is the Beneficent, the Merciful," is repeated here.

The common idea prevalent that the complete text of the Holy Qur'an is inscribed in this grand monument of architectural beauty is wrong. A careful study of the inscriptions throughout the building shows that altogether fourteen Surahs or chapters of the Holy Book have been copied here. Of these, ten are short and the remaining four are lengthy ones.

SHADOW OF SHIP FIRES TORPEDO

Weapon Controlled By Break In Electric Beam

A torpedo that would utilize the shadow of the enemy ship to blow up that vessel has been designed by John Hays Hammond Jr. of Gloucester Mass. This is revealed in a patent just awarded to Mr. Hammond, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times."

The torpedo is photoelectrically operated. It travels deep under the surface of the water, turns suddenly upward when it comes in the shadow of the ship, and explodes under the ship's bottom.

In the top of the torpedo is a photoelectric cell. This is connected to an electrical system which controls the course and the explosion of the torpedo. When the torpedo is fired, natural day light filtering through the water is focussed on the photoelectric cell and the solenoid mechanism which controls the explosion is de-energized.

However, as soon as the torpedo passes under the bottom of the ship, the light to the photoelectric cell is cut off by the shadow of the ship. This is "noted" by the photoelectric cell. The mechanism controlling the course of the torpedo automatically changes so as to direct the torpedo upwardly against the bottom. At the same time the solenoid is energized to explode the torpedo under the ship.

To prevent premature explosions, as when the torpedo may pass under some floating debris, there is included a delay action unit which makes it necessary for the photoelectric cell to be cut off from light for an appreciable period of time before the torpedo will explode.

Gas Will Replace Petrol?

When the American talks of filling the engine of his car with gas, he means petrol. When the Englishman in the near future, refers to gas in the same connection, he will mean just what he says. That is, if the prophecies of the experts who have been experimenting with gas as a motor fuel are fulfilled.

Gas, apparently, is destined to replace petrol in the driving of motor-car engines. It is cheaper, say the gas experts and gives a better performance. They claim that existing petrol-engine can be converted at little cost to take the new fuel; a new type of carburettor is all that is wanted.

An obvious advantage of gas over petrol, particularly in wartime, is that it can be produced at home. The managing director of a leading gas undertaking said recently. 'The new gas engines will run not only on coal gas, but also on sewage gas, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas or natural gas.'

A. R. P. WARDEN DISCOVERS 'FIREPROOF' LIQUID

A London A. R. P. warden, Mr. Percy Leach, claims to have discovered a solution which can put out and prevent fire. The liquid can be made up in any consistency from plaster to a thin fluid, and Mr. Leach believes that if it were mixed with all the materials used for house-building the country would be immune from fire risk. It mixes readily with all paints, and can either be dyed any colour or be made transparent.

He claims that the solution neutralises all gases and considers that he could keep gas masks up to a high standard of efficiency for long periods by treating them with his liquid.

The solution renders even such inflammable materials as cinema film and benzine incombustible, and Mr. Leach thinks that it could solve the problem of incendiary bombs, as nothing will burn when it has been treated with it.

METER TO FIND CANCER

A Russian Invention

An electrical "disease meter" constructed by Russian scientists is proving successful in the early diagnosis of cancer.

The apparatus was invented jointly by Dr. E. Selkoff of the Leningrad Traumatological Institute and I. Balygin, an engineer.

Izvestia said they started with the idea of adapting methods used by physicists in the analysis of molecular structure to problems of molecular analysis of living organisms.

The first apparatus they built seemed a failure. "Despite numerous determinations of the dielectric constant of the blood fluid they were unable to establish any substantial difference between sick and healthy organisms," Izvestia related.

Finally, however, they learned that when blood from victims of syphilis, cancer or tuberculosis was heated to 56 degrees centigrade (132.8 Fahrenheit) its molecular structure underwent a disintegration varying according to the nature of the disease.

The inventors asserted that cancer would be diagnosed earlier and more definitely than has been possible heretofore and that their apparatus could diagnose syphilis more quickly than is possible with the Wassermann test.

Experiments with the "disease meter" are continuing. Izvestia did not describe the apparatus beyond saying that it incorporates or adapts the technique hitherto used by physicists in the analysis of molecular structure.

The newspaper observed that the Commissariat of Health had not been particularly helpful to the inventors, "in fact has shown a very cool attitude toward these investigations."

"TALKING TAPE" AND DISAPPEARING POCKET"

Novel Inventions

The United States Patent Office has recently granted patents to inventors among which are the following:—

A double-headed electric shaver with two cutters. What hairs the first cutter misses are said to be clipped by the trailing second cutter. James H. Rand Jr. of Stamford, Conn., is the inventor.

An electric razor that uses heated elements to "cut" the hairs by burning them is described in a patent to George R. Ewald of Pittsburgh, Pa. To prevent the face from being burned, a fan on the razor blows cool air over the skin.

To develop strong and supple lips for playing wind instruments, Wilhelm L. Jacobson of Libby, Mont., offers in his patent a "lip exerciser", a device with a spring having two lip clamps which on opening and closing the mouth stretch and pull the lips.

A "talking" tape which sings or speaks when the finger nail is run across the ribs on its surface is the invention of Ladis H. Ottofy of Chicago. Vibrations are set up in the tape which are amplified into sound by an attached diaphragm. The talking tape is for use as an advertising novelty or toy.

A self-supporting spoon which can be set down on a table top without its contents spilling is the invention of Elena M. Garside of Spokane, Wash. The bottom of the spoon is flattened and the handle has miniature legs.

Money can be kept concealed in the "disappearing pocket" for men's trousers patented by Max Wald of New York City. When inserting or removing things from the pocket, it quickly swings into view, then swings back over the top edge of the trousers out of sight.

A "money plate" attachable to cash registers which flashes the change coming to the person making a purchase is the subject of a patent to Alois Knotz of Graz, Austria.

World's Highest Railway

Has Diesel Locomotive Specially Built For It

An outstanding achievement of British engineering enterprise is the building of a Diesel locomotive to run on the highest railway line in the world, near La Paz, the capital of Bolivia.

The engine has now passed all tests, including the six-mile climb with a gradient of 1 in 14 along a series of sharp 'S' curves from La Paz to the plateau 2,000 feet above the city and 16,000 feet above sea level.

Built for the Peruvian Corporation, it will operate on a circuit where conditions are so severe that engineers have hitherto believed them to be beyond the powers of such an engine, which they thought would prove so cumbersome and costly (compared with the present electric traction) as to be economically unworkable.

The Peruvian Corporation consequently placed a number of safeguards in their contract, and a firm in Leeds, Yorkshire, accepted the "challenge". The engine they built has now proved able to handle its load with ease at the highest altitudes of the tortuous mountain track and to be exceedingly economical on fuel.

Special features of the locomotive are: supercharged engine, 330 horse-power, with exceptionally charge radiator to maintain an efficient temperature at high altitudes where air density and conductivity are greatly reduced; independently-fitted additional starting system, petrol-driven, to avoid any possible delay; and a quadruple system of brakes working independently.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

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Danzig—The Danger Spot

It Is Like A Cauldron Simmering Over A Slow Fire

The Free State of Danzig, comprising roughly 750 square miles of territory with 415,000 inhabitants, split up between the city and port of Danzig itself, the picturesque seaside resort of Zoppot, and a couple of small villages, might be likened at this time to a cauldron simmering over a slow fire, writes Mr. Frederick T. Birchall in the "New York Times."

The contents of the pot bubble a little from time to time and are evidently pretty hot, but the surface is comparatively placid. Obviously it needs only a very little stirring of the fire beneath to make the pot boil. Fresh fuel is continually being added and the pot is kept quite near to boiling point. The climax can be reached at any desired moment. It is really a masterly piece of political cookery, as numerous critical watchers of the operation can testify.

The best guess is that it will probably be several weeks before the pot is allowed to boil. Its boiling must synchronize with other developments. To continue the simile, the table is being prepared and the guests who are to eat the meal are being assembled. But, when all is ready, there will come a little agitation with the Nazi poker, the pot will boil and Danzig will be the centre of a new European crisis.

Cooks Take A Rest

At present most of the political master cooks are off the job, taking a rest. Fuehrer Adolf Hitler is in Berchtesgaden and the local Nazi leaders are in Germany getting final instructions. Most of the German generals, according to current reports, are distributed throughout various health resorts, getting up an appetite, so to speak. The principal East Prussian highways leading toward Danzig are being put in the pink of condition and a large and efficient Heimwehr, which will have an important part in the first developments, is being trained and equipped.

This is, in fact, a period of preparation and waiting. It may even be that the preparations being made elsewhere, before the Danzig pot is permitted to boil, may precipitate that very crisis which the world now expects to rise over Danzig. If they don't, the preparations are such that the odds will be all in favour of a successful boiling of the pot from the Nazi viewpoint, and a highly satisfactory meal for Germany.

In considering this situation it is best not to forget the watchful Poles who are sitting around this scene of Danzig preparations, outwardly cool but inwardly seething with discontent because of them, and fully determined not to go hungry because the powerful Reich wishes to make a feast of a patrimony in which they themselves claim a share.

The Poles are intently observing all that is going on. They have no intention of playing the German game by attempting some forcible interference which might plausibly be interpreted as putting them into the role of aggressor. In fact, it is a common report that during the last peaceful few days, following the tension of the preceding week-end, they have withdrawn a certain amount of military material from this vicinity, confident that there is no immediate danger. Otherwise their close watch over developments shows no relaxation.

Behind The Poles

And behind the Poles, distant but equally watchful, stand France and Britain. The Nazi tactics have so far approximated those employed in the case of Czecho-Slovakia—a constant agitation with a slow advance, step by step. The sum total of the advance, if taken in a single stride, might well have provided a casus belli. Taken a step at a time, no single act has seemed worth fighting about.

This method succeeded in Austria, it triumphed in the Sudetenland and the successive division and absorbing of Czecho-Slovakia. But Poland is different. This time both France and Britain have their support pledged by signatures on the dotted line and the lesson of Czecho-Slovakia has not been wasted. Public opinion in Great Britain is unanimous that there will never be another Munich. Even in France there is a feeling that no subterfuge can twice preserve the honour of the French signature.

Unfortunately, in Germany it is extremely doubtful whether either of these newly stirred depths of public sentiment is adequately realized. Illimitable are the resources of diplomacy, it is true. Sublime also is the German faith in the ingenuity and tenacity of the Fuehrer. There is complete confidence in Germany that Danzig can be brought back to the Reich, the Polish Corridor eliminated and Poland set back in what is regarded here as her proper place, without a general European conflict. If that confidence extends ultimately to the remote intelligence upon which will depend the final decision, war will be inevitable and it will probably break before the year is out.

The first sign of weakening on the part of the democracies will be the signal for action which will initiate hostilities that are bound to spread. For this reason, any fresh move on the part of the British appeasers who would purchase a fancied security by present concessions is watched with apprehension everywhere in Europe except in the totalitarian States, which would immediately benefit thereby. Danzig has become a symbol covering far more than is comprised in the right of a civil population to determine the country to which it shall be united.

Big German Majority

Ethnologically, Germany's claim to Danzig is so strong as to be beyond dispute. Ninety-five per cent of the population is German, 3 per cent. Polish and 2 per cent. miscellaneous. On the other hand, while to Germany possession of Danzig would be merely a means to an end, a free Danzig is life itself to Poland. It is the key which can lock or unlock the commerce of Poland's great river, the Vistula.

Its control gives command of Gdynia, Poland's only other port. Every Polish railway line except one, a single track affair for most of its length, runs through Free State territory. On strategic and economic grounds, Poland's claim to the maintenance of a free Danzig is also unassailable.

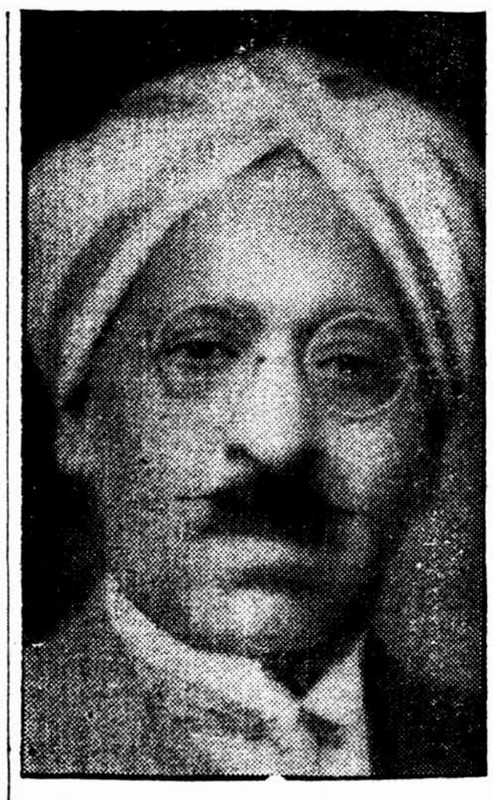
A German-Polish condominium over the Free State, replacing the fictional and outdated League of Nations control, would be a solution of the Danzig problem for everybody but the Germans who rule the Reich. In Danzig, the overwhelming German majority is already in control of its own destiny. All other parties than the National Socialists have long ago been eliminated and the ruling Senate has become all-powerful. Negotiations for a condominium were opened some two years ago. Last March Hitler suddenly ordered them broken off, substituting his own demand for reunion with the Reich plus the construction of an extraterritorial route across the Corridor to connect East Prussia with the body of Germany. The Poles, seeing in this merely the thin end of the wedge, refused it.

Hitler Withdraws Offer

Hitler has since withdrawn his offer of nominal retention of the Corridor and Gdynia and has made no other. Apparently he stands now for full return of the Corridor as well as Danzig, thus cutting off Poland from the sea and leaving her as helpless as was Czecho-Slovakia after the seizure of the Sudetenland. No neutral observer doubts that any such result would entail to Poland consequences similar to those which have befallen Czecho-Slovakia. That Poland will never surrender before this claim, even if it is backed by force, is a 100 per cent. certainty.

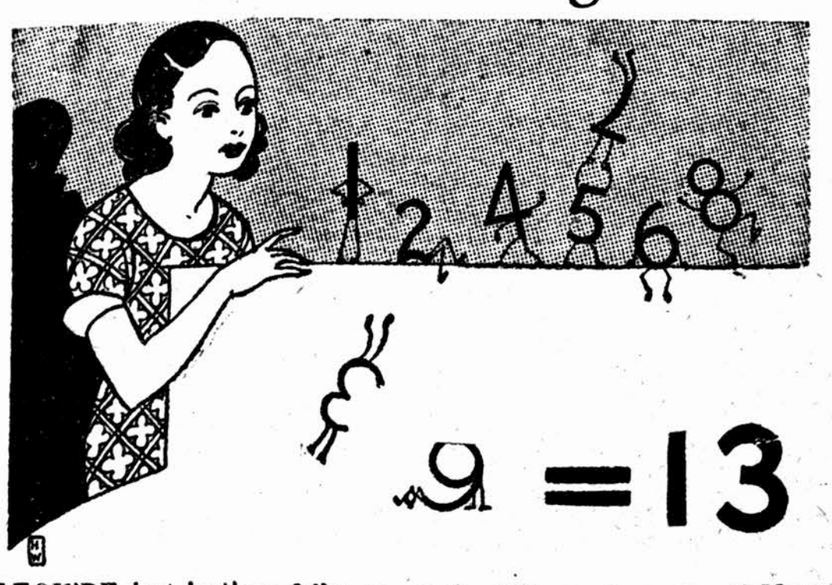
Her resistance will mean war and Great Britain and France are pledged to fight with her. If the Moscow negotiations bring Russia also into the combination, the Fuehrer will be faced by the necessity he has always refused to consider, that of fighting on two fronts. On the Moscow negotiations, as much as anything, therefore hangs the great issue of peace or war.

The next few weeks will probably determine it. Meantime Danzig hums with unwonted activity, political, military and commercial, and she feels the strain, as is evidenced by her Senate's refusal to continue interest payments on the 150,000,000 gold gulden of foreign debt.—"New York Times."



Mr. G. K. Devare, is the proprietor of Messrs. Devare and Co. the well-known firm of artists and photographers of Bombay. He is an expert photographer himself and was awarded a medal at the last Wembley Exhibition for the excellence of his photographic works. Messrs. Devare and Co., have recently shifted their premises from Medows St. to near the Royal Opera House.

Here's the Trained Digit Circus



YOU'RE just in time, folks, to see the daily performance of Mary Ann's trained digit circus, in a death-defying demonstration of arithmetical acrobatics. What is the stunt, today, Professor? The nine digits will combine themselves in such a fashion as to total thirteen. Say, that ought to be good. Let 'em scamper across the parchment.

We shall let you do the training today. Arrange the nine digits so that they total thirteen. You are allowed to use any of the mathematical symbols such as plus or minus, and you can group the digits into fractions. Let us see how quickly you can get the performers into their places. Allez oop!

Poetic Pamela Goes On a Hike

PAMELA consented to take her cousin on a hike, but soon regretted her generosity. Pamela's complaint against her cousin is as follows:

" woodland nymphs, who poets say*
*Are wont to gambol ** the lea*
Near forest groves, come to my aid,
And from this pest deliver me.
*She would *** give me any peace,*
Until I took her on this hike,
But now I've got to hear her wail
Of how she walking does dislike.
*Her dress was **** upon a *****
And she let out such a wild shriek,
*I thought a big green ****** had*
Stung her upon the lip or cheek.
If I can keep from going mad,
Until I get back home again,
I'll vow never more to take
******* walk with that old hen."*

The asterisks stand for the letters of missing words. Each missing word is composed of the same letters (less one) as the preceding word.

(For Solution See Page 55)

BACK FROM THE DEAD

(Continued From Page 2)

food and water smuggled to me by the firemen."

Coward heard the ship move away and then come to a stop.

It was then that he received the first of many shocks he had to withstand during that last voyage. The ship was being searched. A whispered warning from one of the firemen told him—and 20 minutes later the search was being conducted within ten feet of him. At each port the search was repeated.

"Whether this was customary at the time, or whether the secret police had a notion that I had escaped aboard a British ship I do not know," he said "but my heart almost stopped every time I heard the sound of voices and footsteps."

At last the firemen told Coward that the ship was off Gibraltar. He came out of his hiding place, confronted the skipper, told his story and asked to be put ashore on British territory. The skipper objected that the ship was not scheduled to call at Gibraltar; it would have to pay port dues, and he had no authority from the company to call there. But after a long argument in which Coward told some of his experiences, the captain agreed.

"So I came at last to British territory and safety from immediate danger—though not from continued struggle against enemies that are as numerous in Britain as anywhere else," said Coward.

"If this seems a remarkable story then let me say to you it is scarcely more remarkable than many another that has come out of the civil war—and many another still untold.

CAN NEVER BE CONQUERED

"To me it has meant one thing—that one's ideals and one's life are always worth a fight; that hope can never die if one's political faith remains alive. This I saw proved in Spain a thousand times by some of the bravest men I have ever known.

"Those men I know are not conquered. They can never be conquered. They will fight, in one way or another, open or hidden, as I have always seen them fight—a grim bitter, unceasing fight to death or final victory.

"I believe that we can help them in this country by continuing our own fight; by working with all our energies for a British Government that will raise their hopes, not damp them; that will oppose, not encourage Fascism. That is our part. It is our part, too, to bring every possible means of pressure on the National Government and the Fascist rulers of Spain to release Frank Ryan with the three others of the English-speaking battalion and the many more of different nationalities, from the Spanish jails in which they still lie.

"I would say also at this time when a national appeal is being made for aid for the dependants of men of the British Battalion who died fighting in Spain, for those who are crippled and those who need work, that the "Debt of Honour" week really is a debt of honour week. I have been lucky. I have come back alive and strong, ready to do what I can for the British working class movement. My wife is happy, my children healthy. But there are many not so fortunate; I hope we shall never allow those men or their dependants to suffer for their self-sacrifice.

"Finally, I would like to say that faith in a supreme ideal; good political training for the effort of achieving that ideal, were my best advantages in the hardest days I have ever known."

That was how Jack Coward ended his story. It is an epic story. It is one which mirrors not only the barbarity of Fascism, but also resourcefulness and daring of Fascism's opponents. And it carries in it the proofs of Fascism's eventual defeat.

The End.

THE GENIUS OF AMIR KHUSRU

(Continued from Page 9)

romantic Persian poet and court musician Amir Khusru has left permanent mark by inventing the Kavali system of singing and several Rags like Zeeluf, Sazgiri, etc., are attributed to him". The tunes, invented by Khusru, are given below and are taken from "Rag Derpan", a book written by Saif Khan in the times of Aurangzeb.

1. Mageer—It is composed of Ghar and a Persian Tune.
2. Sazgaree—It is composed of Purbi and Gora.
3. Zumzum-i-Sazgaree—it is composed of Kangri and a Persian Tune.
4. Iraq—It is composed of Gulberg and Iraq.
5. Yaman—It is composed of Hindole and Nairez.
6. Oshaq—It is composed of Sarang, Basant and Nawa.
7. Moafiq—It is composed of Todi, Malri, Dodgal and Hussaini.
8. Ghinum—It is composed of a little alteration in Purbi.
9. Zeeluf—It is composed of Khutrag and Shai Naz.
10. Ferghana—It is composed of Kangri, Gora and Fergana.
11. Sir Perdah—It is composed of Sarang Billawal and Rast.
12. Bakhru—It is composed of Deskar and a Persian tune.
13. Phirdost—It is composed of Kanhrah, Gauri and a Persian tune.
14. Manum—It is composed of Kalyan and a Persian tune.

There are many other tunes such as Kaul, Tarana, Naksh-o-Nigar, etc., which are also attributed to Khusru. It has been remarked by the author of "Rag Derpan" that "Among these tunes Sazgaree, Oshaq and Moafiq are such in which Khusru has shown the perfection of art and rest of the tunes are denominated after a little alteration."

Iqbal's Tribute

Khusru's command over vocal as well as instrumental music was marvellous and the title of Naik was rightly bestowed on him. It has been said that he invented the musical instrument Seh-Tar (Three wires) generally miscalled Sitar.

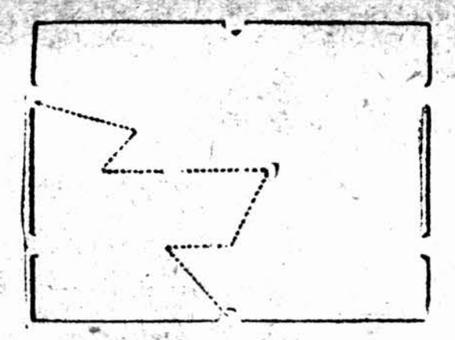
Sir Iqbal has paid tribute to Khusru:

The invasions of Ghori and
Aibak have sunk into oblivion
The tunes of Khusru are ever
sweeet and fresh."
(Bal-i-Jibreel).

His mixed tunes, which are still popular, enriched the Indian music. This pioneer work of Khosru to unite the Indian music with that of Persia stands to this day as a symbol of artistic unity of the two nations and as a musician the poet will ever receive glorious tribute of respect and love from this generation and 'all posterity that wear this world out to the ending doom.'

Nor Mars his sword nor war's
quick fire shall burn
The living record of your me
mory. (Shakespeare)

SOLUTIONS OF TO-DAY'S PUZZLES



THE ARITHMETICAL ANGLER: The missing numbers are: Top row: 22, 15; Second row: 20, 11, 24, 16, 28, 12; Third row: 17, 26, 13, 21, 9, 25; Fourth row: 23, 14; Fifth row: 10, 27; Bottom row: 19, 18.

The Puzzlistic Plant: The vegetable's name is ASPARAGUS. The other words in the horizontal rows are: A, As, Asp, Spa, Spar, Pa, Par, Para, Ara, Ra, Rag, Gus, Us.

The Digit Circus: The answer is

$$3\frac{52}{416} + 9\frac{7}{8} = 13.$$

July Fourth Poser: "NEVER LIGHT YOUR CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS."

P	A	L	E		A	D	A	M		S	P	A	R	E
A	B	E	L		T	A	R	O		P	A	T	E	R
S	A	G	A		A	D	E	N		A	R	E	N	A
S	T	A	N	D		S	A	T	E		I	S	I	S
E	E	L		I	F		L	E	W	I	S			
			P	E	A	S		N	E	T		T	A	B
P	E	N	E	T	R	A	T	E	S		G	O	N	E
O	V	E	N	S		L	A	G		O	I	L	E	R
R	E	S	T		H	A	R	R	I	S	B	U	R	G
E	R	S		H	A	M		O	N	C	E			
			S	A	L	A	D		N	A		D	I	M
B	E	L	L		E	N	I	D		R	H	I	N	E
A	R	I	A	S		D	A	R	E		A	N	E	T
R	I	N	D	E		E	N	O	S		H	E	R	E
D	E	T	E	R		R	A	P	S		A	R	T	S

SAGA OF THE SOVIET ARCTIC

(Continued From Page 9)

on the Yenisei, a northern port where ships flying flags of the northern maritime nations came to load lumber, where the docks were busy day and night because of the short season, where the streets are mud and the houses uncomfortable and not particularly hygienic. But the bustling little city has character, and its intense purposefulness won Miss Gruber's admiration and, after a time, her affection.

The people were as full of statistics about their factories and shipping as the secretary of a Chamber of Commerce. One gathers that if there are no Rotary Clubs in the Soviet Arctic there ought to be. But their place is well filled by the debating societies, and the country store stove has its counterpart in every gathering place.

Miss Gruber was fortunate in being able to make a trip to Dickson Island, that weather station only 500 miles from the North Pole, on the edge of the polar sea. It is a small island, the centre of a communication system which controls the sea traffic from the Yenisei to Murmansk. One of her companions on the trip was Papanin, who led the expedition of four men who drifted south from the pole on ice. And for the first time we get a picture of Papanin, a roly-poly little man, of inexhaustible good humour and an expression which made every one laugh on sight of him. Perhaps that is one reason Papanin was chosen for the task. He teased Miss Gruber about getting married for weeks.

Two Views About Women

There was some disagreement on Dickson as to whether women should be so far north. One misanthrope wanted them all deported to the south. They were continually having babies and were disturbing to one's peace of mind. But most of the men contended that the only difficulty about girls in the north was that there were not enough of them. And the girls seemed to be enjoying their strange environment, probably because every one of them had something to do. Some of them were scientists.

The Arctic sharpened Miss Gruber's thoughts and emotions and sensibilities. She found, as so many other people have, the zest for little things which comes to those who live for a time in that strange and stimulating environment. It gave her new pleasure in her own country.

"I know that some day I shall go back, and bathe again in the Yenisei at Molokov Island, take midnight walks in Igarka, work with its newspaper people and pioneers, get up at dawn at a polar station, swim in the Arctic Ocean and rush back to a steaming breakfast shouting 'Zdravstvuitye' until that full-mouthed greetings seems to ring across the Arctic."

FOR
Strong Ivory-White
TEETH

AVANTI

THE TOOTH PASTE
WITHOUT ANY SOAP

AVANTI
is specially useful
in spongy and raw gums

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY.
Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess St. Bombay—2.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

TEACHER: Now, Freddie, explain the difference between "sufficient" and "enough."

Freddie: If mother helps me to cake I get sufficient. If I help myself I get enough.

* * * *

"HOW much petrol, sir?"

Let me see—I am not going far. Put me in a quart of petrol and a half-pint of oil."

"And shall I breathe some air into the tires, sir?"

* * * *

"NO," the girl replied, sadly, "I can never be your wife. The man I marry must be strong and silent, a man I can look up to."

"Well," said her rejected lover, "I advise you to pop along to Trafalgar Square and have a look at Nelson."

* * * *

SAID the visitor to the country hotel: "Boy, dash up to room 65 and see if my raincoat is hanging behind the door. Hurry, because I've a train to catch."

In a few minutes the boy returned.

"Yes, sir," he said. "it's there like you said."

* * * *

JONES—Do you agree with the theory that a man and his wife eventually get so they think of the same things?

Bones—Certainly. Why, right now, my wife is thinking of the things she is going to say to me for getting home late—and so am I.

* * * *

"IS your new French star. Fifi La Belle, shaping well?"

"Well I'm having trouble with her speech."

"Ah, difficulties with her French accent?"

"Yeah, I've been working on it for months, but you can still tell she comes from Liverpool."

* * * *

AT a public dinner a speaker spoke for half an hour and looked like going on for another 30 minutes.

A guest turned to a woman near him and remarked: "Can nothing be done to shut this man up?"

"Well," responded the other cheerfully and frankly, "I've tried for 15 years."

* * *

IT happened at the London Zoo one fine bank holiday. From the almost solid mass of people on one side of the elephant-walk there darted a very small boy who paused, bun in hand, right in the track of the big elephant.

Just as the animal extended his trunk to take the bun there came a harassed voice from the crowd: "Mind Willie! Mind 'e don't sting yer!"

A bright young lad was applying for a job as junior clerk to a city firm. He had to sit for an examination before the final choice was made, and one of the first questions he came across was, "What is the distance of the earth from the sun?"

He wrote his answer carefully. "I am unable to state accurately the required distance, but I do not believe that the sun is near enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if I secure this position as clerk."

* * * *

DARLING, what do you suppose I have done to-day? I have had my life insured."

"That's just like you. All you seem to think of is yourself."

* * * *

BOY—"And now, doctor, that I've told you I am going to marry Anne, there's one thing I want to get off my chest."

Doctor—"You just tell me about it, my boy."

Boy—"A tattoed heart with the name Mabel on it."

* * * *

HUSBAND (pointing to 18-hole golf socks): "Why haven't you mended these?"

Wife: "Did you buy that evening cloak you promised me?"

Husband: "No—o."

Wife: "Well, then, if you don't give a wrap I don't give a darn."

TWO little boys were overhearted by a nurse in a children's ward discussing their hospital experiences. Said one, "Are you medical or surgical?"

The other shook his head.

"Dunno what you mean," he replied.

The first little boy looked scornful. He had been a patient in the ward for many weeks.

"Was you bad when you came," he persisted, "or did they make you bad after you come?"

* * * *

THE doctor cycling on his vacation, was on unfamiliar ground and directly before him a fork in the road with no sign post to tell him which way to go.

"Which way to Stampville?" he asked a dejected-looking man who was leaning against the fence.

The man waved his hand towards the left.

"Thanks," said the motorcyclist. "How far is it?"

"Tain't far," was the drawling reply. "When you get there you'll wish it was a darn sight farther.

* * * *

"DO you believe in heredity?"

"I certainty do. Why, for in-

"I certainly do, Why, for instance, is my six-months-old son always trying to get his toes in his mouth if it isn't because of his dad's constant struggle to make both ends meet?"

VISITOR at museum: "Where are those Oliver Cromwell relics that were here last week?" Attendant: "I don't know, sir. I fancy they must have been returned to Mr. Cromwell."

* * * *

"WHY is she reducing?"

'Oh, to cut down expanses?"

"Oh, to cut down expanses?"

* * * *

THE family quarrel had reached its height. "I wish to goodness I'd taken my mother's advice and never married you," cried the wife to her spouse.

Hubby swung round. "Do you mean to tell me," he demanded, "that your mother tried to stop you marring me?"

Wifey nodded.

"Good heavens!" cried hubby, his voice filled with remorse. "How I've wronged that woman!"

* * * *

AN Australian girl bought a ticket at a London Tube station and absent-minded threw it away.

When she arrived at her destination the ticket-collector held out his hand.

"Ticket, please," he said.

"I'm afraid I've lost it," said the girl.

"Where do you come from?"

"Australio."

"Lumme!"

* * * *

"ICELAND," said the teacher, "is about as large as Siam."

"Iceland," wrote Willie afterwards, "is about as big as teacher."

Our Humorist At Large

"Why do you always come into the garden when your wife is singing?"

"I don't want the neighbours to think we are quarrelling!"

"Did you enjoy the trip?"

"Enjoy it! It's the only time in my life that I've felt glad to be down and out."

"Those plants over there. Am I right to say they belong to the Ficus family?"

"No, you ain't. Everything 'ere belongs to the Town Council."

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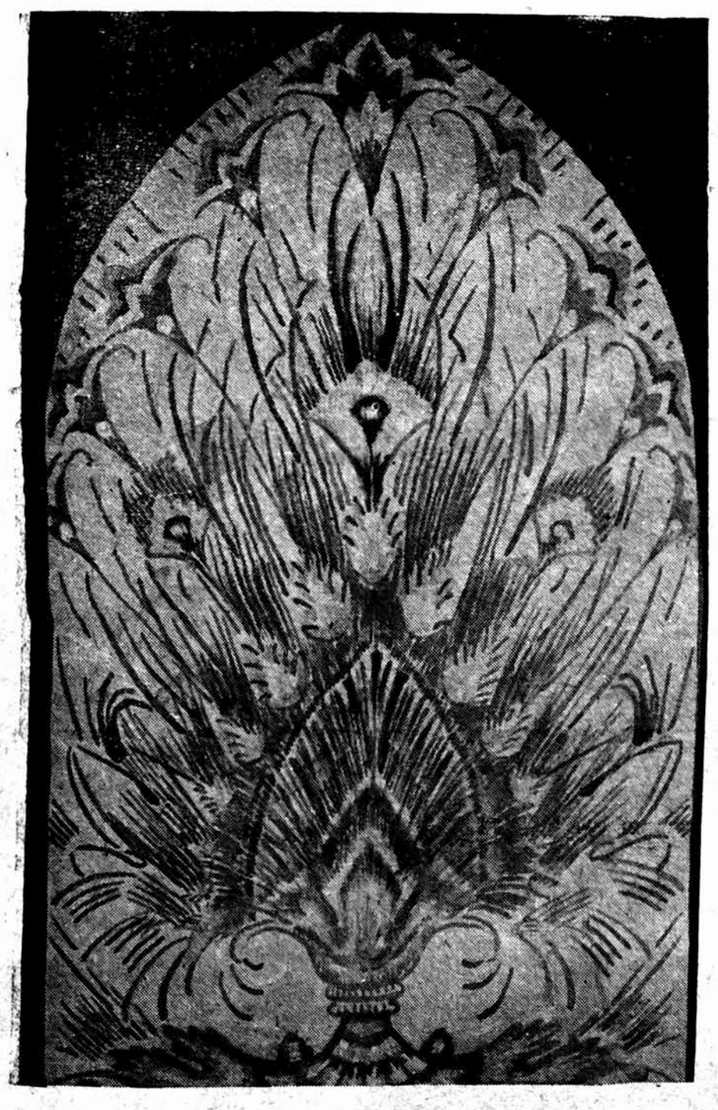

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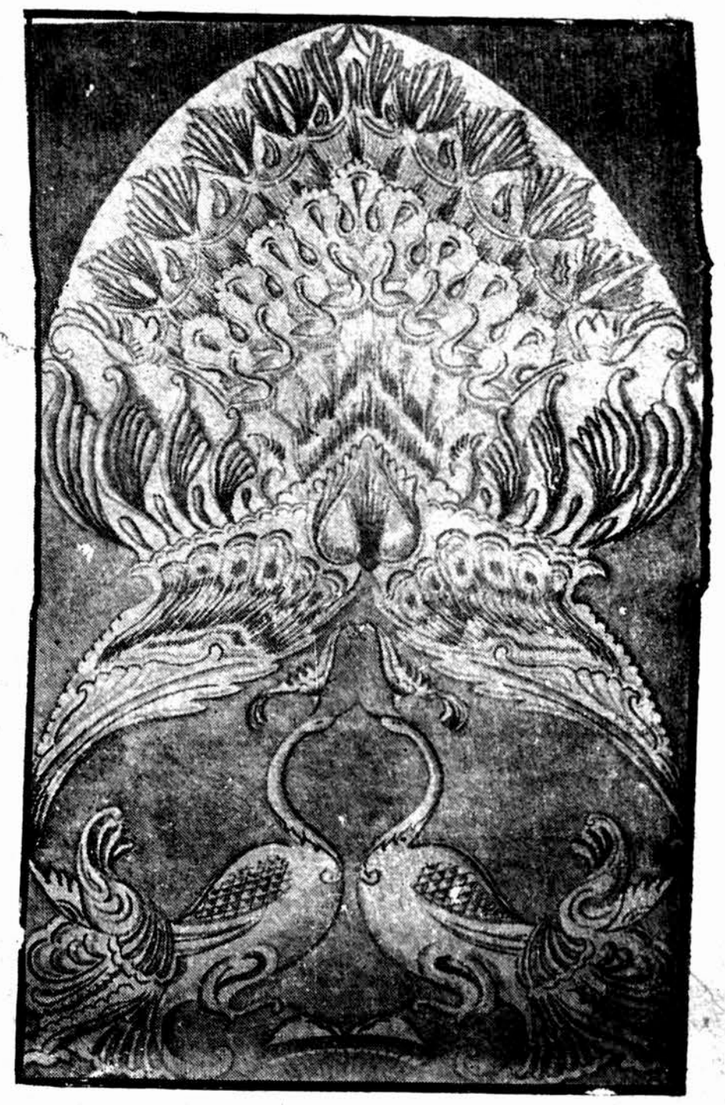

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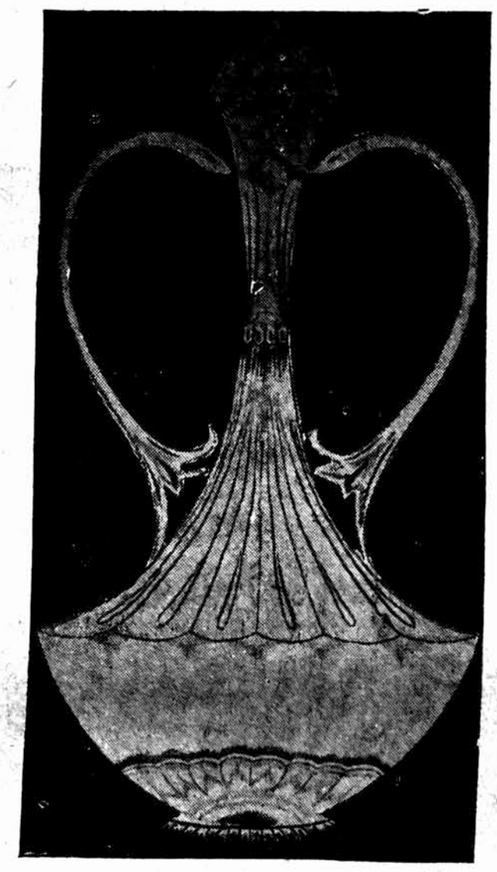

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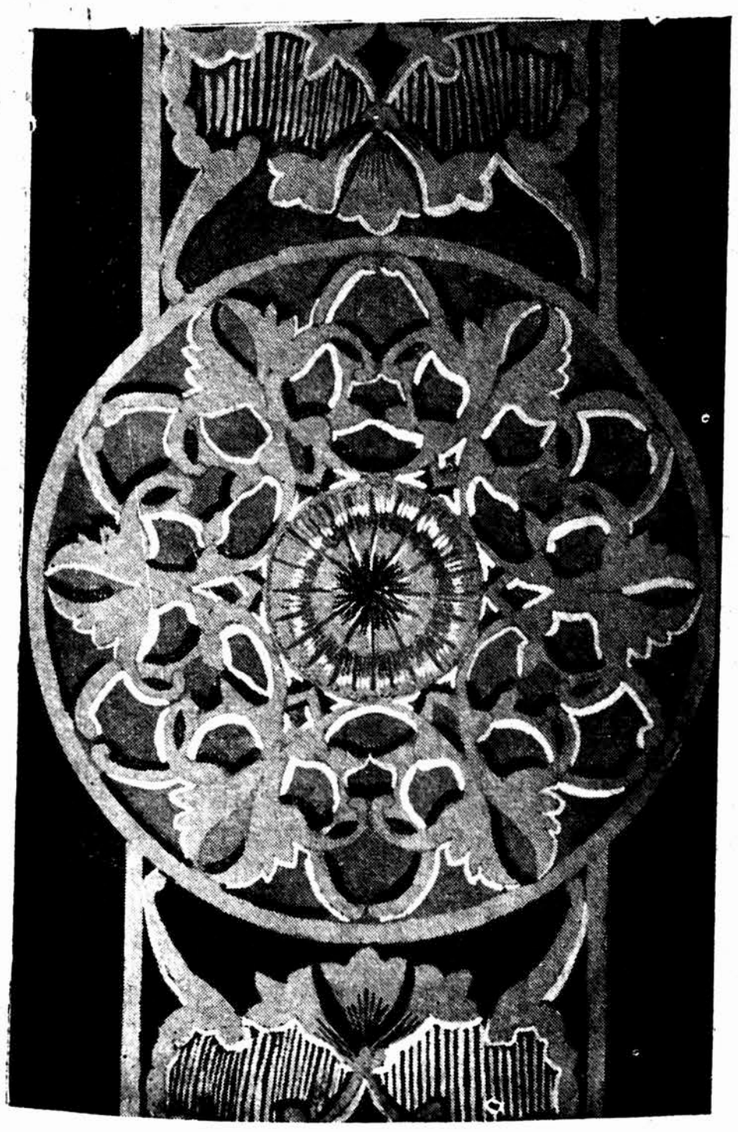

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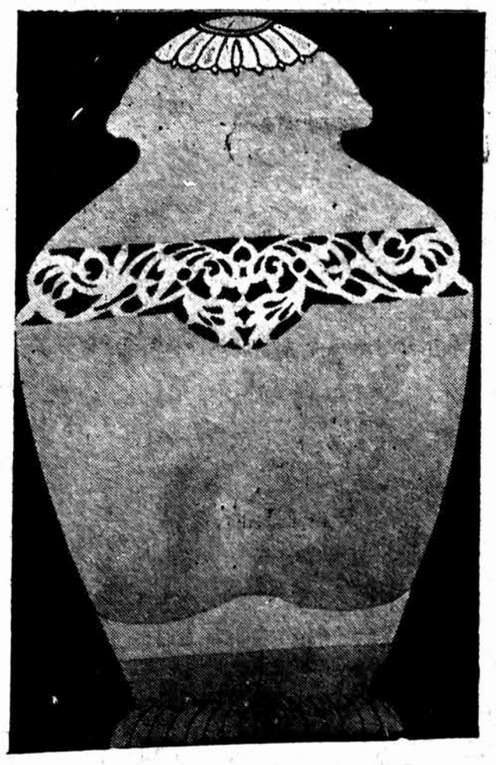

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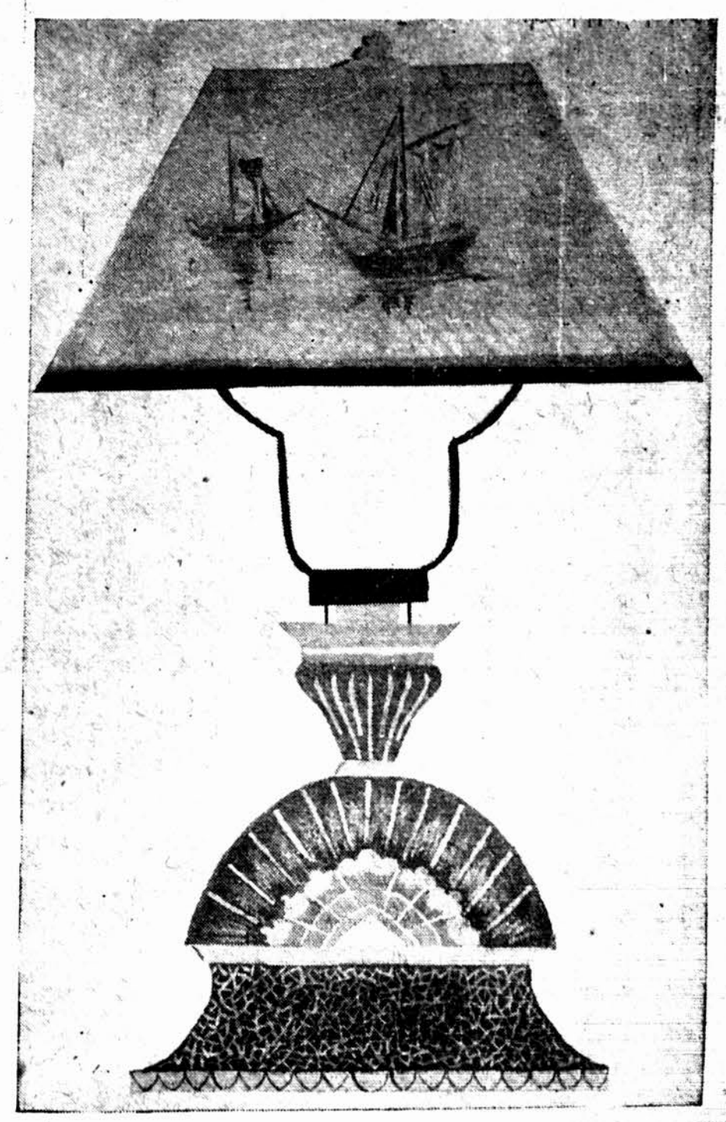

Design for Lacquer Work.

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REGD. NO. B 1065

August 13, 1939

LUCKY NUMBER

July Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of July was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for July.

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